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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy one year, ... $1.50
" " six months, ...75
" " three " 50

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXXII. SALEM, N. C., JANUARY 10, 1884. NO. 2.

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A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

Oh glad bells, ringing,
Your echoes flinging,
With wild notes winging
Their flight on high!
Oh, sweet glad token
Of words we've spoken,
In troth unbroken,
My love and I!

Oh snow-clouds, whirling,
Like sails unfurling,
Or white mists curling
From earth to sky,
Bend down and listen,
Where frost-buds glisten,
By keen winds kissen,
To live or die.

One year's long sighing,
One year's slow dying,
Two hearts' fond crying
For love they miss;
Now tears and weeping,
As dreams in sleeping,
Fade in the keeping
Of Christmas bliss.

Come, pain and pleasure,
Or joy, we measure
By gift and treasure
Of love's brief stay,
Ere sighs come after
Our smiles and laughter,
Or sad hereafter,
On sweet to-day!

Though others meet you,
And welcomes greet you,
For one, my sweet, you
Will long and wait
The slow hours dying
You count by sighing,
While I am flying,
To love and fate.

With soft eyes tearful,
With heart half-fearful,
Though all are cheerful
Around you here:
Your true thoughts hover
Around your lover—
Shall he discover
A fault, a fear?

Oh, glad bells, pealing:
Oh, sweet thoughts, stealing
O'er troubled feeling
And fevered breast!
In this sweet meeting
I hear your greeting:
"If love be fleeting,
Yet love is best!"

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

"Only three days, now, to Christmas," said Mary Pruyn, joyfully; "to Merry Christmas. Ah, it seems as if I could scarcely wait."

The "click-click" of the machines was keeping up a noise like the descent of a gigantic hailstorm along the narrow aisles of the factory, the steambelts that supplied the motive power were whirling swiftly, and the operatives, ranged in a row, sat guiding the long strips of cloth under the glittering needles.

Outside, the December sky was already darkening for the storm-clouded sunset, and the pines and cedars that fringed the mountain-side were tossing their arms wildly in the wind.

Ruth Harper's machine was next to that of Mary Pruyn. She glanced up at the words.

"Merry Christmas—is it, then, so merry to you?" she repeated, with a slight smile. "Oh, I forgot; you have a home!"

"Up in Vermont," nodded Mary. "All our people are coming back to the old homestead to spend Christmas. We are to have a tree, just as if we were little children, and grandpa is to hang a present for each one on its branches. And we're to have a straw ride over the hills, and a dance. Oh, it will be such fun. But, Ruth, why don't you go home for Christmas?" she questioned, eagerly.

"I have no home," said Ruth, shrugging her shoulders, "except at Mrs. Lifferts'."

"Christmas at a boarding-house!" said Mary, with arched eyebrows. "Oh, that wouldn't be pleasant at all."

Just then the foreman came striding past.

"We're going to turn off steam, directly," said he. "It don't fairly pay to light up the place at night, and our hands like to get home afore dark."

Which was natural enough, for Benfield mountain was a wild and desolate place in these chill winter twilights, and some of the girls lived several miles away, and presently the sixty or seventy hands were dispersing in all directions, some laughing and pelting each other with snow-balls; some striving against the keen northwest wind; some clustered in little knots—others all alone.

Among these last was Ruth Harper, and as she descended the steep mountain-path, where the cranberry-swamp below, crusted over with a thin rim of ice, reflected the red tints of the stormy sunset, and the monster pines rustled mysteriously in the wind, she repeated to herself:

"Merry Christmas! It is 'merry' to every one but me. Why should I be shut out from the general rejoicing of the world? And I will not be! I'll make a Merry Christmas for myself. I'll go to old Mrs. Cappel's, the loneliest and most forsaken creature, except myself, that I know of, and we'll spend our Christmas together. Perhaps some human kindness and companionship may cheer her up a little. I am quite sure it will do me good, and keep me from fossilizing into a mere lump of selfishness."

Ruth Harper went home and counted up her slender stock of money—not very much, we may be sure—and in her own mind she apportioned it to various kindly uses.

She had been alone all her life, this dark eyed, Spanish-complexioned factory-girl. Her earliest associations had been the high, bleak walls and blue-checked uniform of an orphan asylum.

From the very beginning, life had been a struggle with her. There was one time—when she kept the district school at the foot of the mountain, before the factory wheels had begun to buzz, and the spirit of commercial enterprise had entered into their lonesome glens—when she had fancied that John Cappel, the handsome, restless grandson of this very friendless old dame with whom she proposed to spend her solitary Christmas, cared a little for her. And then life seemed to assume a more roseate hue, and all the world was different, for awhile.

But John Cappel went away and never told her that he loved her. He was coming back when he had made his fortune, he said, with that sanguine airiness which belongs to one-and-twenty.

But he had never come, and Ruth Harper had put all that part of her life away into the dark chambers of the past, trying to think of it as seldom as possible.

"What is the use?" she said to herself, sadly.

She went to the village the next day, after work hours, and bought her little five-pound turkey, and peck of red apples, and quart of glossy cranberries. And she stood before the baker's window for some time, thoughtfully considering which of the Christmas cakes she should buy, finally deciding on one frosted over with sugar lilies and stuck with scarlet berries.

"A dollar is a good deal to pay for a cake," she pondered; "but, then, Christmas only comes but once a year, and Grandma Cappel used to be fond of cake."

Mrs. Liffert, the boarding-house keeper, was there, pinching bony turkeys under the wings, pricing forlorn-looking geese, bargaining for damaged apples, and wrangling over wilted bunches of celery. She looked keenly at Miss Harper.

"Eh?" said she. "Fraid I won't give ye enough to eat? Buyin' fruit and cakes for yourself!"

"No," said Ruth, quietly. "I am going to spend Christmas with a friend."

"We don't make no deduction for a single day off," said Mrs. Liffert, sharply.

"Neither do I expect it of you," said Ruth, biting her lip.

And the boarding-house keeper went, chuckling, on her way.

Old Mrs. Cappel sat, all alone, in the dreary little cabin, perched high up on the mountain side. The wind was from the east—a quarter that never agreed with her rheumatism—and the fire smouldered, and her oatmeal-porridge had been scorched by the widow Perkins, who came in, by fits and starts, to "do" for her.

"It ain't no use," said Mrs. Cappel, "I ain't decently comfortable, living this way. And Betsey Perkins has forgot to bring in the armful of wood; and the teapot is put up on the high shelf, where I can't reach it; and—Bless me! who's that a-tappin' at the door? Come in, whoever you be! Why, if it ain't Ruth Harper!"

"Yes," said Ruth, brightly, as she came in and set down her multifarious baskets, packages and parcels. "I'm Santa Claus, Mrs. Cappel; and I've come to spend Christmas with you. We are both alone in the world—widow and old maid. Do you think that we can do better than to eat our Christmas turkey together?"

"I'm mortal glad to see ye," said the old woman, her toothless jaws working with satisfaction. "And that's a fine, fat bird, if it ain't so extra large. Cranberries, too!—and a loaf o' company cake! I declare to goodness I don't know when I've tasted cake before! And I smell real Gunpowder tea; and, as I live, and there's a paper o' block sugar; But p'raps, my dear, if you'd put a log on the fire, I shouldn't feel quite so chill and creepy along my poor old bones!"

And Ruth Harper built up the fire, brushed the hearth, and went out into the woods for branches of cedar, and spruce, and hemlock, which she disposed over the shrunken doorways, and above the mantel, and around the window-casings, until the dreary little room looked like a forest bower in a transformation scene.

She put on the little pipkin of cranberries to stew, and busied herself in preparing the turkey, with plenty of thyme and bread-crumb stuffing, for the oven, while old Mrs. Cappel kept up a ceaseless stream of talk. How badly the world in general had used her; how careless the Widow Perkins was of her wants, although the town allowed her a dollar a month for "keeping an eye" on the solitary inhabitant of the mountain cottage; how her nephew Isaac, to whom she had caused the Widow Perkins to write, volunteering a Christmas visit, had speedily sent back word that every guest-chamber in the house was occupied, and that her visit would be highly inopportune, and how Bill Risley's wife, her cousin once removed, had taken no sort of notice of the letter which had been dispatched to her, asking for five dollars to buy a new winter shawl.

"Nobody cares nothing about me no more," said Mrs. Cappel, sorrowfully.

"But I care," said Ruth, softly. Here, indeed, was some one forlorner and more solitary than herself—some one for whom she, powerless as she was, could help to make a Merry Christmas! "It is as easy to me to go back and forth to the factory from here as from Mrs. Lifferts. I will come and stay with you, Mrs. Cappel. And I have a very nice gray shawl which I do not often wear. I can do very well with my fur-edged sacque, if you will take the shawl. And you don't know what a good cook I can be. May I come, Mrs. Cappel?"

"My dear," said the old woman, with tears in her pleased eyes. "I do believe the Lord Almighty has sent you to me! I was just beginnin' to despair, but now it's all right again."

Christmas came, all wrapped and mantled in pearly snow; the mountain ridges were softened into shining alabaster, the somber pine thickets were thatched with fringes of swansdown, and Mrs. Cappel's lonely cabin was all glowing with fire-light and warmth, while she herself, in a clean cap, trimmed with black ribbons, sat basking before the blazing logs, and Ruth Harper, with a bunch of scarlet bittersweet berries pinned into her black hair, was dishing up the Christmas dinner, when she glanced out of the window, and gave a little start.

"Some one is coming!" she said, quickly.

Mrs. Cappel stretched her neck to see. "Well, I declare!" said she. "My old eyes isn't as good as they used to be, and the sun on the snow makes a dreadful glare, but I do believe that's our John! He's come back from the West! He's made his fortune! Our John, my son Martin's only boy, as we all s'posed was dead and buried long ago!"

She began to tremble all over; her eyes filled with tears.

"Don't leave me, Ruth!" she faltered, "Keep hold of my hand. For I'm very old, and all this seems like a dream!"

In another minute John Cappel dashed into the room, his heavy boots soddened with melting snow, his brown, bearded face flashed with the exercise of climbing the mountain-side.

"Don't be frightened, granny!" said he, cheerily; "it's only me! And I've fancied how this bright fireside would look all the way up the mountain. Why," glancing around him, "this is Christmas cheer, indeed! And here is Ruth Harper with you, looking exactly as she looked ten years ago!"

"Have you made your fortune?" said Ruth, trying to smile as he wrung her hand.

"Not a bit of it!" said John, with a great, breezy laugh. "But I've come into a little heritage of common sense. I've decided to leave off mining and prospecting, and to come home to work Granny Cappel's farm among the mullein and hard-hack of the mountain pastures. How say you, Ruth—is it wise or not?"

"Very wise?" said Ruth. "Only is it not rather late to arrive at such a conusion?"

"Is it?" said Cappel, wistfully. "Is it too late to start the world anew? Too late to ask you, Ruth, if you will stand, shoulder to shoulder, with me in my battle with fate? Look into my eyes, Ruth, and answer me."

"Dinner is ready," said the factory girl, shyly.

"But you must give me my reply first," insisted Cappel, relentlessly, holding both her hands in his.

"What shall I tell him, grandma?" said Ruth, laughing and coloring, yet making no attempt to withdraw her hands.

"Tell him yes," said Mrs. Cappel.

And what could Ruth do but obey this double behest?

Ruth Harper did not go back to the Benfield factory. She was homeless no longer. They built an addition to the little cottage, and began life as farmer and farmer's wife. And all things prospered with them. A silex quarry was started in the rocky ribs of the mountain, a railway strode, with seven-leagued boots of iron, across the south end of the farm, and in ten years John Cappel was a rich man.

"It was all my luck getting such a wife!" said he, exultingly.

"It was our good luck in becoming engaged on Christmas day," said Ruth.

And of all the holidays that stud the year, as diamonds flash along the golden band of a bracelet, Christmas day is, with the Cappel family, the brightest and the best.—*Helen Forrest Graves.*

Self-Dependence.

If you would be anything, or do anything in this world, begin at once, and don't wait for somebody to come along and give you a lift. There are thousands of young people to-day waiting for some venerable friend to shuffle off this mortal coil and leave them a few thousand. Then say they, there will be some use in trying, and they will shortly double or treble the sum and a fortune will result. But the young men and women who have the courage to start at once on their life-work and leave future difficulties to be overcome as they appear, are those for whom the world waits, to solve its problems and develop its resources. But these are all too seldom found. The majority are found waiting for help at every turn. And to father, mother, brother, sister, or the successful friend who has had the courage to grapple with adverse circumstances and conquer them, he appeals again and again for aid, and they give it. But there is little or no improvement in his condition; and the very aid that should have enabled him to get a footing from which to advance, has left him instead weaker and more dependent, from the very fact that he feels that where he fails, others will make his loss to him, and he fails to make the effort he would, if he had only himself between him and want.

One primary need in every character that would develop a sturdy manhood or womanhood, is the ability to decide for self any and all questions; for where this quality is wanting, the individual invariably asks some other one's opinion, and if he act on this one's judgment now, and again on some other one's, there will be apparent in his life a strange inconsistency of behavior, that will mystify friends and repel acquaintances, and destroy all personal influence.

Now, this quality of self-reliance, although to some extent a natural endowment, must be cultivated. This many parents prevent, by preparing everything to the hand of their children, so that no effort on their part is required to realize their wishes. And, as a rule, children of such parents are not the men and women that become famous. It is the rare exception that a youth reared in luxury and ease ever rise above mediocre in anything. On the other hand it is the sons and daughters of humble cottagers, who from very infancy have been thrown upon their own resources, first for amusement as they lay in the cradle while the mother toiled, and later to improvise playthings for themselves if they would have any, these are the characters who having learned thus early this very important lesson, have developed into the self-made men and women that have blessed the world.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Cypress.

Although cypress has been in use many years at the South for building purposes, it is only within the two or three last years that its value has commenced to be appreciated at the North; but the demand for it is said to be steadily increasing, and the probability is that ere long it will form a very considerable portion of the supply of lumber sent to this market. There are two varieties of the tree, usually called the yellow and red. The latter, which is the harder of the two, grows upon the highlands, and as it takes a high polish, is extensively used at the South for furniture, shelving, counters and wainscoting. The yellow variety grows in swamps and bottom lands in the State of Alabama and all along the Gulf coast, and throughout these sections is used as a substitute for white pine, although when thoroughly dried it is rather heavier, and does not work quite so easily. It is claimed that it is stronger than white pine, that it can be nailed without splitting, that it does not readily absorb moisture. It is used exclusively for hogsheads, barrels, cisterns, etc. It is also used for picket fences, sashes, blinds, door sills, clap-boards, shingles, tanks and vats for breweries and mills, and is said to be growing in favor for dyeing and chemical vats, as the dye does not affect it as much as other woods.

The most important quality of the wood, is represented to be its great durability, which has been amply tested with the most satisfactory results. In this respect it is valuable for the foundations of buildings upon filled-in land, where the wood is apt to become wet and then dry, as it will not rot easily. Since it has been systematically placed upon this market, it has been growing steadily in favor with builders, and as its merits become better appreciated, the consumption will no doubt increase. The lumber generally runs large and clear, and the price at which it can be laid down here makes it a cheap wood for almost any purpose.

Cypress was known to the ancients as the most lasting wood. But few persons know that the coffins of the Egyptian mummies are made of cypress. The first doors of St. Peter's church at Rome were made of cypress and were replaced by bronze doors after 600 years, the cypress being as sound at the end of these years as at the building of the church.—*Lumber Trade Journal.*

CALENDAR FOR 1884.

Eclipses for the Year 1884.

There will be five eclipses this year—three of the sun and two of the moon.

I. A partial eclipse of the sun, March 27th. Invisible in America.

II. A total eclipse of the moon, April 10th. Visible at Boston, New York and Washington. Invisible at Charleston, Chicago and St. Louis. Will be partly visible before the moon sets in the morning.

III. A partial eclipse of the sun, April 25th. Invisible in the United States.

IV. A total eclipse of the moon, October 4th. Visible at Boston, 6h. 26m. eve.; at New York, 6h. 15m. eve.; at Charleston, 5h, 55m. eve. When the moon rises at Chicago and St. Louis the eclipse has passed.

V. A partial eclipse of the sun, October 18th. Invisible on this continent.

[IV. Eclipse, October 4th, at Washington, 6h. 3m. eve.]

Morning Stars.
Venus, after July 11th.
Mars, not this year.
Jupiter, after August 7th.
Saturn, after June 3d, until September 15th.

Evening Stars.
Venus, until July 11th.
Mars, for the whole year.
Jupiter, until August 7th.
Saturn, until June 3d, after September 15th.

Planets Brightest.

Mercury, February 14th, June 12th, October 4th, December 17th, rising then just before the sun. Also January 4th, April 25th, August 23d, setting then just after the sun. Venus, August 17th. Mars, February 1st. Jupiter, January 19th. Saturn, December 12th.

The Four Seasons.

Winter begins 1883, December 21, 11h. 2m. evening, and lasts 90d., 1h. 18m.
Spring begins 1884, March 20, 12h. 20m. morning, and lasts 91d., 19h. 13m.
Summer begins 1884, June 20, 8h. 3m. evening, and lasts 94d., 2h. 13m.
Autumn begins September 22, 10h. 16m. morning, and lasts 89d., 18h. 36m.
Winter begins 1884, December 21, 5h. 12m. morning, Tropical year, 365d., 18h. 10m.

Church Days and Cycles of Time.

Septuagesima Sunday, Feb. 10; Sexagesima Sunday, Feb. 17; Quinquagesima Sunday, Feb. 24; Ash-Wednesday, Feb. 27; Quadragesima Sunday, March 2; Mid-Lent Sunday, March 23; Palm Sunday, April 6; Good Friday, April 11; Easter Sunday, April 13; Low Sunday, April 20; Rogation Sunday, May 18; Ascension Day, May 22; Whit-Sunday, June 1; Trinity Sunday, June 8; Corpus Christi, June 12; First Sunday in Advent, Nov. 30.

Women Workers in America and England.

In these times of labor restlessness, a glance at national statistics often serves as a pointer to indicate the tendencies of the labor elements of the world. The national industrial changes in the occupations of people are as important results of economic systems as the mere increase of wealth and income. Comparing the labor conditions of England and America, the first and most surprising fact is the much larger proportion of those engaged in some gainful occupation in the former country. Nearly one-half the population—11,187,564—are thus employed there, against 17,392,099 here. So that, with almost exactly twice the population in the United States, there are barely one-half more workers. This circumstance is supposed to be due to the much larger share of children actively employed in Great Britain. May it not also to a great extent be attributed to the fact that it is much easier to produce the necessaries of life in the United States than in England? That may also be the reason why more women are forced to work in England than in the United States, and in New England than in the Western States. While the women in the United States number nearly twice those in England, the women forced to work are 3,403,918 there, and but 2,647,157 in the United States. In other words, while in England one woman in four works for a living, here barely one in ten does so; and while the proportion of women with occupations remains stationery in England, this proportion increased ten per cent faster than the female population in the United States. So that the older country in the life of our civilization cannot, or does not, do its allotted work without levying a much heavier toll upon its weaker instruments—its women and children.—*Chicago News.*

"What is Love?"

One hundred letters were written to as many well-known "thinkers" of Vincennes, requesting answers to the question: "What is love?" The result of the editor's labors indicates a confusing variety of opinion among the people of Vincennes as to what love is. Following are the answers from sixteen different persons:

The most interesting and pardonable of human weakness.

A mere delusion that has ruined many men.

A feeling of such exquisite tenderness that it is too sweet for comparison.

I don't know anything about it; don't think it amounts to much.

The sweetest and most passionate excitement known to man—binding together by the strongest cords, sex, kindred and nations.

Don't know anything about it; I never was there.

It is something that no fellow can find out—yet all feel its power, more or less.

A sweet and delusive imagination only.

A dormant passion of the mind aroused by beauty or intellectual qualities of some one woman.

An undefinable principle which all beings possess, and which lies at the foundation of all happiness.

A noble passion that envelopes our whole being, and shows itself in every thought, word and action.

True bliss—void of fancy—of happiest happiness.

An egotism of two.

A feeling that takes root in the heart, and is only made perfect when it enters the soul.

A latent faculty of the mind that, when aroused, glows with a radiance that illuminates the gloomiest mind, and wields a power of influence that is unequaled.

One of the worst diseases of the heart.—*Indianapolis Times.*

A mule owned by a certain captain on the Erie canal was bought for ninety dollars, in 1858, at three years old. He has worked steadily ever since that time and has never been sick or disabled in any way.

We must look downward as well as upward in human life. Though many may have passed you in the race, there are many you have left behind.

THE GREAT PANAMA CANAL

A TALK WITH DELESSEPS ABOUT HIS "BIG DITCH."

The Progress That Has Been Made in Its Construction—The Force at Work—To be Finished in 1888.

M. de Lesseps, projector of the Panama canal, has given a Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* some interesting information concerning the progress made thus far in the great undertaking. Said the French engineer: "The work on the isthmus is greatly aided by the existence of the Colon-Aspinwall railway. The line of the canal and that of the railway are parallel, and so near each other that a few yards of rail is all that is needed to place our workshops in direct communication with the railway, a fact which greatly facilitates all our heavy hauling. The establishment of our workshops and section headquarters has, as a general thing, been done at first in a somewhat rudimentary manner. The personelle had to content themselves with living in ranchos, or rather in very primitive huts thatched with palm leaves. Now, we have everywhere frame houses, which were sent out from the United States, and gardens have been planted around them in which vegetables are cultivated.

"The means of excavation adopted are as varied as the nature of the soil through which the line of the canal passes. In those portions where we have earth or sand to deal with we use excavating machines, and we have found the French machines better adapted to the work than those made in America. When rock is encountered the work is done by negroes, who are paid by the wagon load. These negroes are nearly all from Jamaica. In France 800 to 3,000 cubic meters of grading is considered a good day's work; in Panama we are going on at the rate of from 1,200 to 1,300 cubic meters a day.

"The construction of the canal presents two principal difficulties, or, rather there are two pieces of work involved that are of an exceptional character. These are a cut of 120 miles in depth through the mountain, and the construction of a dam to contain the waters of the Chagres river, and which will form a reservoir capable of holding 1,000,000,000 cubic meters of water. This will be the largest dam or reservoir that has ever been constructed. In making the surveys through the mountains we found the American drills very much superior to the French ones. The latter pulverized the rock and it was very hard to form an accurate estimate as to its hardness. The American diamond drills leave a core which is a piece of the rock itself. These surveys have demonstrated that the mountains are formed of horizontal layers of semi-hard rock and are free from subterranean streams of water. The cut will, therefore, not prove a very difficult matter, and as the rock is hard enough not to require the support of walls to protect the canal, it will not be necessary to make the cut any wider than the canal itself.

"The line of the canal follows the valley of the Chagres and crosses that river several times. In winter, the rainy season on the isthmus, the outflow from the mouth of the river is something like 1,600 cubic meters a second, which makes it at that time a river of about the same size as the Seine. In summer, however, it contains very much less water. We have determined not to turn the water of this river into the canal, for fear of the damage its current might do, and it will be turned into a smaller canal, dug for the purpose; the object of the dam is to regulate its flow so that it will never exceed four hundred cubic meters a second and thus the maritime canal be saved from all risk of a flood caused by a sudden rise of the river. This dam is, in its way, quite as great a work as the canal itself, and it will absorb 7,000,000 cubic meters of material, which in France would cost three to four francs a cubic meter, but which costs us nothing but the transportation at Panama, as they are furnished by the cuttings of the canal. There will be very little work needed at either end of the canal in order to prepare entrances from the sea. At Colon-Aspinwall it will be necessary to construct two jetties; at the Panama end the canal opens into a perfectly safe natural roadstead."

"Have you a large force at work on the isthmus?" the correspondent asked.

"At first we had some fears of not being able to secure enough laborers, and I expected to make up for this deficiency by machinery. But we have found no difficulty in recruiting laborers. Our agents visited the Antilles, and found the negroes of those islands glad to accept the terms offered. They now earn from $1.25 to $1.50 a day. Last month there were 11,000 of these workmen employed on the canal. This month the number will be increased to 12,000, and very soon we will have 14,000 persons employed on the isthmus. The existing contracts for the work require the contractors to be in a position by the commencement of the year to excavate one million cubic meters a month, and there are some sections of the line which are not under contract. I confidently expect the canal to be opened to trade in 1888."

Depth of Sleep.

The depth of sleep has been the novel subject of investigation by two German physicians, working upon the principle that the depth of sleep is proportional to the sound required to awaken. Ingenious experiments showed that, with a perfectly healthy man, slumber during the first hour is very light, after an hour and a quarter the depth of sleep increases rapidly and reaches its maximum at one and three-quarter hours. The slumber then lightens gradually, but reaction into deeper sleep occurs after five and a half hours of repose, after which gradual awaking proceeds. Imperfect health or unusual exertion produced marked irregularities.

Caught at Last.

For years a large red fox, which had been dubbed "Stonewall Jackson," has evaded the hunters of Kenton county, Ky., and to capture him has long been the ambition of the owners of several packs of hounds. This has finally been done by members of the Kenton Gunning club. Mustering a pack of thirty-two fine English fox-hounds they repaired to Reynard's haunts, and in a short time the hounds were observed to be "giving tongue" beautifully on a hot trail. The run lasted for six hours, terminating in the capture of the fox miles away near the Boone county line. Many of the hounds gave out long before the chase ended.

James K. Polk was the only man who ever got from the speaker's chair into the White House.

TOLD BY THE HUMORISTS.

COMICAL STORIES FOUND AMONG EXCHANGES.

To be Pitied—A Dry Humorist—What He Would Say—Matrimonial Advice—Talking Quaker.

TO BE PITIED.

"I see that an Ohio postmistress has resigned her position in order to get married," remarked old Penedict to his wife.

"Poor thing! I pity her," said his helpmeet.

"Why so?"

"Because, after the honeymoon is over, she'll have to sit up nearly every night and wait till the male comes in."—*New York Journal.*

A DRY HUMORIST.

A tramp sauntered into a bar-room on Washington street, and, after looking at the place, went upto a quartette of gentlemen and began to relate a cock-and-bull story of his past life. Noticing the derision on the faces of the auditors, he continued: "That's right; don't b'lieve me, do you? That's right; laugh away at a feller."

"Look here, my man," said one of the parties addressed, "who can help laughing at your improbable story? What do you tell such a mess of lies for? Why don't you tell the truth?"

"My friend," replied the sharp, "my friend, I tell that story to make you laugh. I tell that tale," and the chap closed one eye, "for the purpose of raising a smile." The hint was not unheeded, and the man adjourned to the next liquor shop to try the same game. He must have been successful, for a policeman was seen soon afterward carrying the dry humorist to the lock-up.—*Boston Courier.*

WHAT HE WOULD SAY.

A husband and wife were talking grammar. "Would you," said she, "say scissors are, or scissors is?"

"I'd say scissors are, of course," he replied.

"Would you say molasses is, or molasses are?"

"Molasses is, of course."

"Well, then, would you say the family is well?"

"No."

"What; you wouldn't say the family are well, when family is a singular noun, would you?"

"No."

"What would you say then, I'd like to know?"

"Why, love, I'd say the family was not well; that you had the grunts, that Tommy had a sore finger, that the baby had the colic, that Katie had the headache and that I was trying to make an average by being well enough for four."

She went out of the room and didn't speak to him for two days.—*Merchant-Traveler.*

MATRIMONIAL ADVICE.

The young woman said her lover was coming on the train, and she was going to be married. Whereupon the old lady said she had much experience in the "marrying business," and would give the young lady some advice, and here is what she said: "Well, child, never marry a railroader, for he is liable to get killed at any time. Never marry a military man, for he is liable to go to war and get shot. Besides, his gorgeous clothes attract the attention of the women. Never marry a hotel-keeper. My first husband was a hotel-keeper, and fell through the elevator-opening and broke his skull. Never marry a traveling man, for he is always away from home. Never marry a steamboater. My second husband was a steamboat captain, and got blowed into 4,000,000 pieces. I always get terribly mad when I think of that man. Never marry a grocer. My third husband was a grocer, and he was killed by a molasses barrel fallin' on him. When I think of him I'm completely disgusted. Never marry a carpenter. My fourth husband was a carpenter, and fell off a scaffold and was smashed to a jelly. May his soul sleep in peace! Never marry a machinist. My fifth husband was a machinist. I'll never forget the day he was brought home on a board. I didn't recognize him. A belt had come off a pulley and hit him plum in the face, and spread his nose all over his countenance. I promised him on his dyin' bed that I'd never marry another machinist." Just then the train rolled in, and the old lady asked: "Child, what business is your lover in?" "Insurance business." "Oh, mercy! You don't mean to marry him? My sixth husband was an insurance——" But the young lady was gone to meet her lover.

TRYING TO TALK QUAKER.

It was no easy matter for a novice to fling "Quaker" fluently. The tongue becomes confused with its triple choice of pronouns, and flaps hopelessly around the palate.

I well recollect my clumsy efforts to engage in conversation with a farmer whom I met in Chester county, the Quaker stronghold in Pennsylvania. When I happened upon him he was sitting upon a worm-fence, vacantly staring at a crimson-colored cow in the adjacent field. I at once divined him to be a Friend in undress, and determined to delight the old fellow and amuse myself by carrying on a skillful dialogue in his own idiom. This is how I succeeded:

"How do thee do, sir? Is—that is, are thee meditating?"

If he was delighted he controlled his emotions admirably. All he did was to gape and inquire:

"He?"

"The fields, the birds, the flowers," I pleasantly pursued, "are enough to bring thou dreams—I mean dreams to thou."

He was looking at me now, and critically. I felt that my syntax had been idiotic instead of idiomatic, so, wiping the sweat from my brow and hat, I eyed him calmly, and observed:

"Those cows, are they thy's—or thee's—that is, thou's—blame it! I mean thine's?"

It was very unfortunate. He crawled down from the fence, nibbled at a plug of nickel nugget, an act of itself sufficient to unQuaker him, and, as he ambled away, muttered indignantly:

"Go eat your plants; I'm a tramp, but a gentleman."

A Massachusetts horticulturist sows tomato seeds in July and gathers the fruit in December. The plants are potted and placed on shelves in a green-house. The plants in six-inch pots succeeded as well as those in nine-inch ones.

South Carolina has a debt of $6,531,290. The State has increased in value $5,167,012 during the past year.

The university of Virginia is to have the largest observation dome in the world. It is being made at Cleveland.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Professor Holeman, of Philadelphia, has made experiments in the effect of sound on the colors and shapes of soap bubbles. Being reflected on a screen, they were at first a bluish gray. An intonation of the voice through a tube connected with a bubble, first brought out a number of black spots on the reflection, and these were succeeded by a bright green mingled with pink. The same tone always caused the same formation, but had no control over the color.

The stupendous works erected by the early Peruvians, which have recently been found by travelers, must give us a high opinion of the state of civilization which existed in that country several hundred years ago. The large aqueducts, the building of reservoirs by the erection of dams, the careful cultivation of the land and the manifold uses which they found for their products, all tend to prove that ancient Peru was in almost every respect far superior to the Peru of the present day.

The clock and watch trade of Berlin has grown to enormous proportions in recent years, and in some of its departments the German capital bids fair to lead the world. A very large business is done in curious time-pieces designed to gratify capricious and whimsical tastes—in watches set in coins, ivory, gutta-percha, etc., and in clock-cases carved in fantastic shapes. For instance, one can buy a clock in the form of a dog, the face appearing among the ribs of the animal, whose tail serves as the pendulum, while his red tongue slides in and out at every tic-tac.

The first bread is supposed to have been made by the Swiss lake-dwellers, at a period to which no date can be assigned, although it may have quite closely approached historic times. Specimens of the bread, which was baked between two red-hot stones, have been found in the form of little circular cakes, four or five inches in diameter by an inch thick. Wheat and barley were the cereals used, but a cake made from poppy seeds have been found among the ruins of the lake dwellings. The grains were imperfectly ground, or crushed, in stone mortars, and the bread was unleavened.

A Norwegian plant geographer, Professor Schubeler, called attention a short time ago to the remarkable fact that most plants in high latitudes produce much larger and heavier seeds than in warmer regions near the equator—an effect which he ascribes to the prolonged influence of sunlight during the warm summer days of the high latitudes. In some cases the difference of seed development is most astonishing. Dwarf beans taken from Christiania to Drontheim—less than four degrees further north—gained more than sixty per cent. in weight, and thyme from Lyons, when in Drontheim, showed a gain of seventy-one per cent. The grain of northern fields is heavier than when grown in more southern localities, and seed from Norway planted at Breslau decreased greatly in the first year. The leaves also of most plants are larger and more deeply colored in higher latitudes, as was first noticed by Grisebach and Martins. The same is true of flowers, and many which are white in Southern climates become violet in the North.

FASHION NOTES.

Perforated cork bonnets trimmed with fur are the latest French fancy.

Bonnets with cloth crowns and velvet brims are the favorites for demi-toilet.

Colored plush mats and fancy picture frames may be popular, but are no longer fashionable.

Long, ornamental shell hairpins are made dressy with Rhine stones in the curved ends.

Girls' sailor suits are made of dark blue serge and trimmed with ecru-colored woolen braids.

A favorite style in real lace this season is that combining rose point, point gaze and duchesse.

Among evening shades may be mentioned sea-green, cornflower-blue and apple-blossom pink.

Red Spanish lace is always fashionable, but the imitation is not worn so much this season as last.

The exclusive style in handkerchiefs is represented by the fine white cambric handkerchief wrought in hand embroidery. Occasionally lace and embroidery are associated in one handkerchief. Embroidered handkerchiefs range in price all the way from $40 to $1 each.

What are known as interchangeable settings are now employed for fine solitaires. With these settings the same gem may be worn one day in a ring and the next in a bracelet or necklace. The stone in each piece of jewelry is securely held in place by a screw and little clasp made expressly to receive it.

A novelty in muffs are little ones in chenille marabout, to match in color the marabout trimmings on the outside wrap. Last season fancy muffs were made with little pockets; this autumn the pockets are banished in favor of little gathered bags of the same material as the muff, designed to be carried on the arm.

For stylish hair-dressing the back hair is brushed from the nape of the neck to the top of the head and twisted there in fantastic coils which are not large. Pins and combs fasten the coils and are made of tortoise-shell, gilt, or silver, with Rhine stones. A slight fringe is on the forehead and on the nape of the neck as well.

Application trimmings of black velvet beaded with jet and gold beads are among the most fashionable trimmings for satins and fine wool goods. The Renaissance designs with rich curves, graceful lines and foliage are most showy in this applied embroidery, and are used for yokes, vests, cuffs, collars and tabliers of winter dresses.

Hints on Heredity.

It would be well for us if we would heed in our domestic life the adage, "As the old cock crows so crows the young." or, according to the version of the German, "The young rooster crows so better as the old rooster." There is very little use in trying to wipe out of our children's characters the sins which are bestowed upon them in their birth. "If you want to cure the boy of his disease," said Dr. Holmes, "you must begin with the fourth generation before the boy came into the world." "Make yourself a good man," growled Carlyle in his prime, "and you will be sure there is one rascal less in the world;" and in that case, it is very easy to add, you will save the use of the birch on your offspring. If bad children could only turn around and give their great-grandfathers a good thrashing for transmitting evil qualities of character the right nail would be hit on the head.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

BARON TENNYSON'S NEW POEM—EARLY SPRING.

I.

Once more the Heavenly Power
Makes all things new,
And domes the red-plow'd hills
With loving blue;
The blackbirds have their wills,
The throstles too.

II.

Opens a door in Heaven;
From skies of glass
A Jacob's ladder falls
On greening grass,
And o'er the mountain-walls
Young angels pass.

III.

Before them fleets the shower,
And burst the buds,
And shine the level lands,
And flash the floods;
The stars are from their hands
Flung thro' the woods;

IV.

The woods by living airs
How freshly fann'd,
Light airs from where the deep,
All down the sand,
Is breathing in his sleep,
Heard by the land!

V.

Oh, follow, leaping blood,
The season's lure!
Oh, heart, look down and up,
Serene, secure,
Warm as the crocus-cup,
Like snowdrops, pure.

VI.

Fast, future, glimpse and fade
Thro' some slight spell,
Some gleams from yonder vale,
Some far blue fell,
And sympathies, how frail,
In sound and smell.

VII.

Till at thy chuckled note,
Thou twinkling bird,
The fairy fancies range,
And, lightly stirr'd,
Ring little bells of change
From word to word.

VIII.

For now the Heavenly Power
Makes all things new,
And thaws the old and fills
The flower with dew;
The blackbirds have their wills,
The poets too.

—*Alfred Tennyson, in Youth's Companion.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Silk hand-purses with monograms are much worn—empty.

An Englishwoman has walked 1,500 miles in 1,000 hours. There must have been a woman with a new bonnet at the other end of the route.—*St. Louis Post.*

A German dermatologist says that baldness is catching. Yes, gentlemen with bald pates complain that they catch it from all quarters.—*Boston Transcript.*

A man's brain weighs three and a half pounds. A woman's is somewhat lighter, but of finer quality. That is what enables her to taste lard in her neighbor's pastry.—*Rockland Courier.*

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some write 12,876,547,821,000 words on a postal card and grasp fame right by the back of the neck.—*Bismarck Tribune.*

An Allegheny man with a six-foot wife says that the difference between him and a baseball club is that he has a tall bosser and the club has a ball tosser.—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

The man who got his foot caught in a railroad frog and shaved off part of his heel with his jack-knife, was somewhat put out to learn that the next train did not pass for eight hours.

A Missouri

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1884.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1884.
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its thirty-second volume on January 1st 1884.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 3, 1884.

"FATHER COLUMBIA," is the title of a paper commenced in New York, in the interest of Gov. Ben. Butler for President.

—This is Presidential year, and politics will run high.

☞Our subscribers who wish to pay in wood, would oblige us by delivering it without delay.

—During the past year the public debt has been reduced $110,000,000.

—On Monday, in the House of Representatives, there were 670 bills introduced.

— The business failures in the United States in 1881 were 5,929; in 1882, 7,574; in 1883, 10,187.

—According to the statement of the Department of Justice the expenses for last year footed up about $3,000,000 in round numbers, distributed thus: U. S. marshals, $695,000; jurors, $457,000; support of prisoners, $241,000; witnesses, $650,000; attorneys, $325,000; clerks, $145,000; commissioners, $102,000; rents, $38,000; miscellaneous, $324,000.

Tree Planting and Cultivation.

We commence this week the publication of a series of articles on fruit tree and vine planting and cultivation, written expressly for the PRESS, by N. W. Craft, of the popular *Cedar Cove Nurseries*, Shore, Yadkin County, N. C. The explanations are given in plain words, and cannot be misunderstood. The directions have been tested and should be followed by all fruit growers.

We will also, from time to time, give other practical hints on various subjects, all written by experienced men who know of what they write.

The Weather.

On Saturday morning a snow-storm set in, but abated about noon, having reached the depth of about three inches, leaving the atmosphere extremely cold for this latitude, ice forming to the thickness of three or four inches, affording a fine opportunity to fill the ice houses.

Monday night and Tuesday rain and sleet.

The thermometer ranged from 10 to 12 above down to zero.

Below we notice the extreme cold in the North-west and West. It was the coldest spell of weather everywhere for many years.

BISMARK, Dak., Jan. 5.—The coldest weather known in ten years prevailed here Thursday night. The mercury descended to 39 degrees below zero.

JAMESTOWN, Jan. 5. — Yesterday was the coldest day ever known in this locality. It was 48 degrees below zero in the morning and 42 below at noon.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Council Bluff, Iowa, says that at 10 o'clock, last night the thermometer recorded 24 degrees below zero. The coldest weather in 25 years. At Lincoln, Neb., at 9 p. m., 19 below; at Quincy, Ill., 11 p. m., 20 below, the coldest temperature since 1878. At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 12 p. m., 20 below.

Several trains loaded with live stock are still snow-bound, ten or twelve miles from the stock yards. Some of the cattle were frozen to death, and others were partially frozen and had to be killed. Hogs suffered less than cattle. Corn-laden cars were on the same trains with the stock and the grain is being used for feed. The suffering for water is great. Men sent to dig out the trains were offered fifty cents an hour, but the were obliged to return to the city nearly frozen.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning stood 20 degrees below zero, which is the lowest point it has touched here for years.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—The weather is the coldest reported in years. The thermometer has indicated as low as 14 degrees below zero in some places.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 5.—The mercury fell to 23 degrees below zero this morning. This is the coldest day here since Jan. 11, 1864, when the thermometer fell 26 below, the lowest on record at this point. Very heavy ice is running through the harbor.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The temperature fell to two degrees above zero this morning. It is the coldest weather since 1877.

WASHINGTON, Jan 7.—The weather is moderating very considerably all over the North, and milder weather is coming southward. In Cincinnati the thermometer stood at 11 above to-day and in Chicago 4 above. Eight inches of snow fell in Memphis to-day. In New England and the British possessions the cold is still intense.

Supreme Court.

Digest of decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Commissioners of Forsyth vs. Lash and others, as appears in the Raleigh *News and Observer*:

1. One who is a party to a suit, though in his corporate capacity, is not competent to testify as to a transaction with a person deceased.

2. Neither the admission of incompetent nor the rejection of competent evidence, not material to the issue or misleading, is assignable for error.

3. The court has the power under the Code, section 409, to direct a special finding upon an issue in an action for an account and settlement of a trust fund, and so also in all other cases except where the suit is for "money only" or "specific real property."

4. A demand upon an agent, whether in the presence of the principal or not, is in law a demand upon the latter; and evidence of transactions with the agent in furtherance of the objects of the trust is admissible in an action for an account and settlement of the same.

5. Where the relation of principal and agent subsists, the demand for an account necessary to put the statute of limitations in operation must be such as to put an end to the agency; an application by letter asking information of the agent concerning the trust fund, is not such demand, and the remark of the judge in this case that the letter upon its face does not purport to be a demand, was no invasion of the province of the jury.

6. An agent who appoints an agent cannot escape personal liability upon the ground that he had no authority for the appointment.

Clubbing Announcement.

We have made arrangements to club the *North Carolina Farmer* with our paper for 1884. We will furnish our paper and the *North Carolina Farmer*, published by JAMES H. ENNISS, Raleigh, N. C., for one year for $2 25, and give each subscriber in addition, ONE DOZEN PAPERS FRESH GARDEN SEED assorted. This offer presents the opportunity to every farmer and gardener to obtain not only fresh and reliable garden seed, but the most highly improved varieties. The *North Carolina Farmer* is a monthly illustrated journal of 24 pages, 72 columns, and is one of the best agricultural journals in the whole country. Send on your subscriptions and begin with the year.

—We have had for some weeks the *Floral Guide*, 1884, of James Vick. It is brighter than ever before. To every lover of garden work we commend, in the heartiest possible manner, this beautiful and exceedingly practical publication. There is not a flower or a vegetable grown that is not illustrated in it, and some valuable advice given as to how to raise and care for them. Besides all this, the book contains a charming colored plate of flowers, one containing a collection of vegetables. The price, only ten cents, can be deducted from the first order sent for goods. All parties any way interested in this subject should send at once to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., for the *Floral Guide*.

BURGLARS IN CHARLOTTE.—The *Observer* says: Dr. R. M. Norment's residence, on Church street was entered and a trunk in his bedroom was broken open and robbed of $1,100 in cash; Latta's clothing store was entered and a large quantity of goods were stolen, and an in effectual attempt was made to break into the store of Elias & Cohen.

Mr. W. K. Stevens, a countryman, arrived in the city early yesterday morning and as soon as he heard of the robberies, he remembered that as he came towards the city, he met a negro man walking the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta railroad track about three miles out. The negro, Mr. Stevens noticed, was remarkably well dressed and carried a big bundle. Pursuit was made of the negro, who dropped his bundle and started to run, but upon seeing a couple of pistols drawn he halted and allowed himself to be taken. He had on his back a complete outfit of Mr. Latta's clothing, shirts, drawers, hat, two pairs of pants, two overcoats, every pocket of which was filled with silk handkerchiefs and in his bundle had an assortment of hats, jewelry and mens' furnishing goods. The value of his plunder in round figures amounted to $80. The negro gave his name as Frank Williams. He is in jail.

A white tramp weaver who gave his name as F. B. Hurbert was arrested in the city by the police on charge of being a party to the burglary, and locked up to await trial.

[The *Observer* of a later date than from which the above was taken, says that Hurbert had a hearing before the Mayor, at which he proved that he was not in Charlotte on the night the burglaries were committed, and was released from custody.]

—During 1883, 390,500 aliens arrived in the United States. This is less than it has been for a number of years. In 1881 there were 441,064 arrivals of immigrants, and in 1882, 455,450. Germany furnished 156,219; England, 37,026; Ireland, 52,857; Italy, 23,656; Scotland, 7,857; Hungary, 10,490; Sweden, 18,663; Norway, 11,166; Denmark, 7,856; Russia, 4,787; whilst twenty other countries contributed in less numbers. These were distributed throughout the country. New York got 146,631; Pennsylvania, 35,518; Illinois, 28,635; Iowa, 10,449; Michigan, 13,033; Minnesota, 13,537; Massachusetts, 10,593, and Connecticut, 7,056. North Carolina received 27. South Carolina 98 and Virginia 202.—*Wm. Star.*

— The firm of Barnhardt Bros., dealers in general merchandise, in Salisbury, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The amount of their failure is variously estimatee at from $30,000 to $60,000.

—The latest version of the recent accident to the Czar of Russia is that he was fired at when returning from a shooting expedition; a bullet lodged in the Czar's shoulder and he was thrown from his sledge; some of his attendants pursued the would-be assassins, but the latter escaped.—*Star.*

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 *E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.*

MESSRS. J. C. AYER & CO., Gentlemen:

Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility*, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Best Purgative Medicine

cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.

Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

Week of Prayer.

Services were held every night in the Moravian Church, commencing on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

The following are the subjects recommended as a guide to the devotions of each day from the 7th to the 12th of January, 1884:

Monday, 7: Praise and Thanksgiving—For God's special providence, Christ's marked favor, and the Holy Spirit's gracious work.

Tuesday, 8: Humiliation and Confession—For personal failings; for social vices, as intemperance; for the secular spirit in the Church; for prevailing skepticism and religious indifference.

Wednesday, 9: Prayer for Families and Instructors of Youth—For parental fidelity in household training; for pious watchcare in schools and colleges; for spiritual influence in Christian associations of youth; and for early conversions in Sunday-schools.

Thursday, 10: Prayer for the Church of Christ—For a prayerful and laborious ministry; for consecration and co-operation in members; for early devotion in educated youths; and for the divine blessing in winning the worldly.

Friday, 11: Prayer for Nations—For legislators, that statutes may be conformed to divine law; for rulers, that they may conscientiously administer government; for peace and conciliation between nations; and for popular integrity in the duties of citizens.

Saturday, 12: Prayer for Home and Foreign Missions—For missionaries, that they be sustained in trials and prove efficient in labors; for heathen, Mohammedans and Israelites, that they may be won to Christ.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for February opens with one of the most charming steel-engravings we have ever seen, called: "The Little Customers." Besides this, however, are several other beautiful embellishments, among them a splendid colored pattern. There is also another engraving—"Homeless and Blind"—illustrating a pathetic little story. The double-sized colored fashion-plate—a specialty of this magazine—is even more beautiful than usual. As for the stories, though always good, they are this month unusually so. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens continues "Her Season in Washington," a novelet that promises to be the best she has ever written. There is also a powerful story called "Jule." Altogether this is a very superior number. We do not see how any lady can get along without "Peterson." The terms are but Two DOLLARS a year. Great deductions are made for clubs, and elegant premiums given for getting up clubs. Now is the time to get up clubs for 1884. Specimens are sent gratis, if written for, to persons wishing to subscribe or get up clubs. Address PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

—Health is impossible when the blood is impure, thick and sluggish, or when it is thin and impoverished. Under such conditions, boils, pimples, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and one disease after another is developed. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it will make the blood pure, rich, warm and vitalizing.

—The dwelling of J. W. Garver, near Duke Centre, Pa., was burned on the 4th inst., and Mr. Garver's four children, aged from one to six years, perished in the flames.

—The Fayetteville *Observer* says: Prof. Lineback was attacked by a ferocious dog Wednesday, and painfully, though, as it turns out, not seriously injured. He received an ugly wound over the mouth from the brute's forepaw, but fortunately clutched the animal by the throat before further injury was done.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is recommended by physicians of the greatest eminence on both sides of the Atlantic, as the most reliable remedy for colds and coughs, and all pulmonary disorders. It affords prompt relief in every case. No family should ever be without it.

From Washington.

In the House of Representatives Dr. York introduced the following bills:

EDUCATIONAL BILL.

WHEREAS, The education of the masses is of the first importance; and

WHEREAS, Large numbers of the poorer children of the country are growing up destitute of an education, and we of the South, feeling and knowing our duties to the rising generation, and financially being unable to afford the necessary aid to build up and maintain our public schools to that standard whereby all our children may be taught to read and write, and feeling it to be the first great duty of all governments to extend as far as practicable sufficient aid to keep going the free public schools of the country, that the rising generation may become a blessing instead of a burden to the government; and

WHEREAS, The government of the United States has now a large surplus in her treasury not needed for any special purpose; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all surplus money now in the treasury, and the entire income that may hereafter be derived from the internal revenue taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, shall be appropriated and expended for the free education of all the children living in the United States.

Sec. 2. That all money so derived shall be expended in the several States and Territories in proportion to the per centage of illiteracy of each State and Territory, as shown by the census of eighteen hundred and eighty and each succeeding census thereafter.

Sec. 3. That the educational facilities hereby contemplated shall include such instructions as the several States and Territories may have established for the public schools of the country, and also the establishment and maintenance of normal schools and institutes for the training and instruction of teachers, and for instruction in the mechanical and industrial arts.

Sec. 4. That any State or Territory, before receiving the benefits of this act, shall, by local enactment, make all necessary regulations for the faithful disbursement of all money derived from the general government for school purposes.

Sec. 5. That the money so derived shall be used exclusively for educational purposes, and no part of the fund whatever shall be used for building school-houses or for any other purpose.

Sec. 6. That the National Bureau of Education is charged with the proper administration of this law, to see that each State and Territory has complied with its provisions, and is further authorized and directed, under the sanction and approval of the President, to make all needful rules and regulations to carry this law into effect.

Sec. 7. That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

MR. YORK'S BILL TO REPEAL THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

WHEREAS, The government of the United States from its earliest existence deemed it wisest and best to collect the necessary revenues to support the general government by a tax upon imports; and

WHEREAS, The late civil war made it necessary for the time to levy additional taxes for the support of her armies and the increased burdens placed upon the government mainly growing out of the troubled condition of the country from the effects of the war; and

WHEREAS, The late civil war has been closed for a period of about nineteen years; and

WHEREAS, The country is now enjoying a state of profound peace, prosperity and happiness; and

WHEREAS, The United States treasury has now a large surplus on hand, showing conclusively no necessity for the government continuing longer the extra burdens of taxation known as the war taxes; and

WHEREAS, The people cry out against the further continuance of the internal-revenue laws, believing that the time has fully arrived for their repeal; and

WHEREAS, The demands of the government, economically administered, can be amply met by the tax on imports; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," passed June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all acts amending, enlarging, or adding to the same, and all laws authorizing the collection of internal revenue on distilled spirits and tobacco, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That on all unbroken packages of distilled spirits, smoking and manufactured tobacco, cigars, snuff and cigarettes in the hands of dealers or manufacturers at the time such repeal shall take effect, upon which the tax has been paid, there shall be a drawback or rebate of the amount of the taxes paid; but the same shall not apply in any case where the claim has not been presented within ninety days following the date of repeal.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

—A collision between two trains on the Canada Grand Trunk Railway resulted in the death of nineteen men and injury to twenty or thirty more.

—Expressions of gratitude on the part of the public are always impressive and solemn. It is pleasant to know that the people are justly praising the merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, a safe remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup and sore-throat.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

THE

PHILADELPHIA TIMES, 1884.

THE TIMES will enter upon the new year stronger and more prosperous than ever before in its history—more widely read and quoted, more heartily commended, and more fiercely criticized, with a more complete organization, and an abler staff of contributors and with the same independence and fearlessness that has made it successful and powerful in the past.

THE TIMES has no party to follow, no candidates to advance, but will meet every issue, as it has ever done, with consistent devotion to the rights of the government and the public welfare. And, while maintaining its position as the leading journal of Philadelphia, it will aim to be continually in the advance in all that can add value to a newspaper.

The value of a newspaper is not in its size or display, but in the intelligence and care, the conciseness and freshness with which it is edited. THE TIMES spends lavishly for news from all parts of the world, but all its dispatches are carefully edited and condensed, in order to give the complete news of the day in the most concise and attractive shape, and with it a large variety of entertaining and instructive reading. The best writers at home and abroad are employed to enrich its columns, and to make it a journal adapted both to the busy man and to the leisure of the home circle, a welcome visitor to intelligent and honest citizens of every political, religious, and social taste.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is altogether different from the weekly newspapers of twenty years ago. The day of those papers is gone by. The telegraph and better local newspapers everywhere, especially in the thriving centres of rural population, have made the old weekly metropolitan newspaper unsatisfying. Those that cling to their ancient usages have lost their hold on our forward-moving people; they are but shadows of their former greatness, and they have but a shallow of their former power. Those papers have had their usefulness, but it is gone; and, with it, they are going, too. It was not the fault of the papers; it was the improvement of the country that brought about the change. Men and women, wherever they live, now require fresher news; and they require more than news.

THE WEEKLY TIMES gathers off the types of every passing week whatever has lasting interest to people at large, and sets it before them in such generosity of paper and print as would have astonished us all 20 years ago.

DAILY—Twelve cents a week, fifty cents a month, $6 a year, two cents a copy.

SUNDAY—Four cents a copy, $2 a year.

WEEKLY—One copy, $2 a year; five copies, $8 a year; ten copies, $15 a year; twenty copies, $25 a year, with one copy free to the getter-up of every club.

THE TIMES,
Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Established 1819, and for more than a Third of a Century under the same management.

Devoted to FARMING, STOCK RAISING, FRUIT GROWING, MARKET GARDENING, the DAIRY, the POULTRY YARD, etc., etc.

Special attention is paid to **Fertilizers** and **Manures**, including those of commerce and the farm.

Reports of Representative Farmers' Clubs are a notable feature of its issues.

There is a **Home Department**, with charming reading and practical suggestions for the ladies of the farm household.

The most competent, successful and experienced men and women have charge of the several departments.

No Farmer in the Atlantic States, from Delaware to Georgia, *can afford to be without* this old and reliable adviser and guide on farm work.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is published twice every month, (on the 1st and 15th). It is beautifully printed on fine white paper in clear type. $1 50 a year. To clubs of five or over, $1.00 each.

Handsome, Valuable and Useful Premiums.

are given to all those who will take time and trouble to collect subscriptions.

SAM'L SANDS & SON, *Publishers*,
128 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

The PRESS and the *American Farmer* will be clubbed together and sent to any address for $2.50 for one year.

Vick's Floral Guide,

For 1884 is an Elegant Book of 150 Pages, 3 Colored Plates of Flowers and Vegetables, and more than 1000 Illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the Center Table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and Post Office address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents.

Vick's Seeds are the Best in the World!

The FLORAL GUIDE will tell how to get and grow them.

VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, 175 PAGES, 6 Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE—32 PAGES, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price $1.25 a year; Five Copies for $5.00. Specimen Numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.

JAMES VICK,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DR. HOWARD'S

Vegetable Powders,

CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND CHILLS.

Strictly vegetable and entirely harmless.

DR. HOWARD'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

For Worms.

Strictly Vegetable and perfectly harmless.

Will remove all the various kinds of worms that inhabit the stomach and bowels of mankind. It also removes the Kidney and Tapeworms, without injuring the system. Refers to numerous citizens in Waughtown and vicinity. Price 50 and 25 cents.

Sold by
J. H. SINK,
Waughtown, (Salem, P. O.,) Nov. 22-3m.

WINTER TERM, extending from January to March, of the Eightieth Annual Session of

SALEM ACADEMY

begins January 7th, 1884.
Spring Term begins April 1st.

WANTED.

One or two good workmen in the line of Wagon and Carriage making. Address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C. J. W. WELSH.

Dec. 20, 1883.-3t.

Washington's Colored Population.

Washington contains 63,000 colored people, a larger number than can be found in any other city in the United States. They enjoy every right that the law has given them, many having accumulated wealth, and they own handsome residences and have numerous churches. But the color line is rigidly drawn in social matters. Even among the colored people there are three distinct classes, separated by insurmountable barriers. The so called upper crust consists of men of wealth, learning and high political position. These people associate only with each other, and are waited upon by colored servants who are made to keep their places. The second class is composed of government clerks and people in comfortable circumstances, and the third class consists of laborers and poor people generally. In the first of these circles the leaders are such families as the Bruces, Gregorys, Langstons, Wormsleys and others.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—According to the reports of the President and Trustees of the Brooklyn bridge, the business done by the bridge from its opening, May 25, up to the end of November has been disappointing. The total amount received for the six months was $133,773, made up of $42,500 from foot passengers, $42,158 from vehicles, $54,115 from railway passengers. From the above it will be seen that so far the receipts of the bridge have not gone far towards paying the $100,000 a month required for its maintenance and to meet the interest on its bonds and provide for their redemption.

THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST!

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS.

THE

NEW YORK WORLD

FOR 1884.

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR!

New Proprietor! New Editors!! New Life and Blood!!!

Six months ago THE WORLD commenced its new career. Its growth has been unprecedented. Its wonderful advance in circulation, in advertising, in influence, in popularity, warrants the claim of a leading position in New York journalism.

No expense or effort will be spared until THE WORLD is recognized as the GREATEST as well as the BRIGHTEST and CHEAPEST PAPER in AMERICA.

THE WORLD, as the leading Democratic newspaper in the country, knows no faction and recognizes no individual ambitions or aspirations aside from the general good of the party and the Republic. It seeks the triumph of principles—not men. It upholds great Democratic ideas and ideals—not a faction or fraction of the party.

At the entrance of the new year the new WORLD desires to express its gratitude for the hearty welcome it has received and the magnificent success it has already achieved. Its welcome comes from the people. Its success is their work. They have indorsed its merits by more than trebling its circulation in six months, and by doubling its advertising. For this they are entitled to our warm thanks.

No Democrat ought to be happy without THE WORLD. We call upon our Democratic friends in every town and hamlet in the Union to START CLUBS for THE WEEKLY. They will get the ablest, brightest and cheapest newspaper in the country, as well as an earnest and steadfast missionary of pure and true Democracy.

The Weekly World,

8 Pages, 56 Columns,

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR,

CONTAINS

ALL THE NEWS, complete and interesting.
WELL-CONSIDERED EDITORIALS on every subject, political or social.
A FARMER'S DEPARTMENT.—Full Agricultural and Farm News.
A LITERARY DEPARTMENT.
A HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.
A YOUNG FOLK'S CORNER.
A CHECKER DEPARTMENT.
A CHESS DEPARTMENT.
COMPLETE COMMERCIAL and MARKET REPORTS
ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Each department is ably edited, and all combined make THE BEST DOLLAR WEEKLY IN AMERICA.

THE WORLD SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

POSTAGE PAID.

WEEKLY, ONE YEAR	$1.00
SEMI-WEEKLY, ONE YEAR	2.00
DAILY, ONE YEAR	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY ONE Y'R	7.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY 6 MO	3.75
SUNDAY EDITION, ONE Y'R	1.56

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED at once in every unrepresented district, to whom a LIBERAL COMMISSION will be allowed.

This is just the season for agents to exert themselves in getting up subscription lists.

Remittances should be by draft on New York, money order or registered letter.

Send for any information desired. Specimen copies sent free. Address

THE WORLD,
31 and 32 Park Row,
NEW YORK.

Langs Live Seeds, The Cheapest, the Freshest, the Purest. They never fail to grow and give a liberal crop. 300 Flower Seeds, 300 Vegetable Seeds, 65 Field Seeds, 20,000 Catalogues to give away, send for one. Local Agents Wanted everywhere.

Fred N. Lang, Baraboo, Wis.

Fine Berkshire Pigs.

I have for sale two litters of fine Berkshire pigs from imported registered stock at very

Reasonable Prices.

Apply to me at Salem, N. C., or to Daniel Rominger, Clemmonsville, N. C.

H. W. FRIES.

Dec. 10th, 1883-2 mo.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Neither on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT,

SALEM, N. C.

MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,

RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS AND STRAW GOODS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND SUPPLIED TO THE TRADE AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

☞ OUR GOODS SURPASS ANYTHING IN THE MARKET. ☜

Salem, N. C., May 17, 1883.-20.

1883. THIRD FALL AND WINTER STOCK. 1883.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

WINSTON, N. C.

Our Mr Bynum has just returned from the Northern cities and we now have our third fall and winter stock open and invite a critical examination and comparison of goods and prices with those of any house in the State.

FIGURES MADE CORRECTLY DO NOT LIE.

The purchase tax records of the Sheriff show that we buy more goods than any house here, and the Railroad freight books show that we pay more freight than any mercantile house receiving freight at this depot. We offer to both the wholesale and retail trade an immense stock of goods, in quality and prices that defy successful competition. We carry a full stock of our specialities as follows:

THE BAY STATE BOOTS AND SHOES

for Men, Boys' Women, Misses and Children.

MILES' PHILADELPHIA HAND-MADE FINE SHOES

for Men, Women, Misses and Children.

J. & P. COAT'S SPOOL COTTON.

Fries' Jeans, Arista Sheeting, Cedar Falls Sheeting, Holt's Bellemont Plaids, Holstein Woolen Co's all wool Cassimeres, Eagle & Phœnix Ball Sewing Cotton, Jeans and Tickings,

Excelsior Cook Stoves, the Best Made.

—OUR STOCK OF—

GROCERIES, HATS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, CLOCKS, OILS, AND LEADS IS UNEQUALED.

We call the attention of the LADIES to our elegant line of

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS,

comprising all the newest novelties.

REMEMBER THAT WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

NAILS AND STAPLE HARDWARE,

and sell as low as the lowest. We buy Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Dried Fruits, Hides, and all kinds of saleable produce.

We have already commenced to sell and deliver the

STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE

for next year,s tobacco crop. It has no equal in value, it is sold at as low prices as can be afforded, and all who want to make a large yield of fine yellow tobacco next year should use it. We refer to more than three thousand farmers in this section who have used it for several years.

BEST CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS, HERDS GRASS, TIMOTHY AND KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED FOR SALE.

While trying to make an honest living for ourselves and families, we have missed no opportunity offered, to do all in our power, to advance the interest and prosperity of our town and community and to develop new and better markets for our country produce, and we heartily appreciate the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, and are especially thankful to the Farmers and Merchants throughout the country for their co-operation. Now with increased facilities and renewed energy we intend to make ourselves of more service to this community than ever before and hope for a corresponding increase of patronage. All are cordially invited to come and see us.

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

November 16, 1883.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	5.30 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	7.35 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	12.41 a. m.

☞Bring along your PRESS wood.

—Weather moderated, but colder again Wednesday.

—W believe all the ice houses will be filled this week.

—Mr. E. T. Clemmons was at the Salem Hotel last week.

—We learn our Postmaster is in Washington City.

☞ WORK BOXES at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

—Thirty marriage licenses issued in this county in December.

Light snow again Tuesday night, which makes the third this month.

—The holiday party at Salem Academy was a pleasant affair.

—A comfortable reception-room is spoken of, soon to be, near the R. R. Depot.

—Skating on the ponds was enjoyed by the boys and girls, Monday and Tuesday.

—Trade dull. Taking stock is the order of the day among the merchants.

—Sig. D'Anna and lady spent New Year's day at Hickory, on a visit to Mrs. D'Anna's father.

—The Jesse Kennedy property recently sold for 1,100, Judge Starbuck the purchaser.

—SCHOOL SATCHELS for sale at Salem Bookstore.

—Miss Montgomery and Miss Claytor, of Philadelphia, are at the Salem Hotel. Miss Claytor was a scholar in Salem Academy, many years since.

—Books and Stationery at greatly reduced prices at Salem Bookstore. Will sell many articles below cost.

—FAMILY BIBLES at Blum's Bookstore.

—A new street is being opened from near Lineback's orchard, in West Salem, to intersect Shallowford Street near Dr. Shaffner's cotton gin.

—J. G. Hall, of the firm of Hall Brothers, Hickory, called on us last week. Gaither has many friends here, and we congratulate him on his success in business.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—Last Wednesday night, two dogs made a raid on Mr. Riley Leonard's flock of sheep, and killed and crippled eighteen out of twenty four fine sheep. The dogs were found the next day and promptly killed. All of the sheep that were wounded will probably die.

STOKES COUNTY.—The Danbury Union Sunday school on last Sunday elected the following officers for the present term:

Superintendent—R. B. Glenn.
Vice-Supt.—W. V. McCandless.
Secretary—J. W. Duggins.
Librarian & Treas.—S. B. Taylor.

Mr. Ed. Mabe, a highly respected citizen of this county, died at his home, four miles north of Danbury, on last Tuesday.

Married, at Sandy Ridge, in this county, on 23rd December, by J. W. Davis, J. P., Mr. J. W. Kington and Miss F. E. Ward.

Died, at her home near Meadows P. O., on last Thursday, Mrs. Mary Duggins, formerly Mrs. Mary Null. —*Reporter.*

☞ DIARIES.—A few Diaries on hand at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

—The following buildings and repairs were put up by T. S. Cook, working 3 hands, including himself: Thos. Benton, addition to dwelling, 1 room, Winston. Raising roof of W. P. Reynold's Tobacco Factory, at Sunnyside. S. A. Hege's building, 5 rooms, Salem. C. R. Welfare's warehouse, Salem. Repairs on Zevely building, Salem. Repairs on Salem Hotel, Salem. W. P. Reynold's dwelling, 8 rooms, Sunnyside. Erastus Harman, 2 rooms, Waughtown. John Huff, 2 rooms and pantry, Waughtown. Repairs on paint-house, C. F. Nissen & Co., Waughtown. Shed at C. F. Nissen & Co., 15x130, Waughtown. Repairs on C. F. Nissen's house, new veranda, Waughtown. Repairs on Spencer Glascoe's house, Waughtown. Wm. Brendle's house, 3 rooms, South Salem.

Commissioners' Court.

Alsopp Bros. and Matrock Bros. were granted license to retail liquors for 3 months. W. M. Carter was granted license for 3 months in Kernersville.

Ordered that W. R. Snider be appointed a school committeeman in district 46, in place of James R. Spaugh.

Ordered that G. J. Helsabeck be appointed a school committeeman in place of S. F. Conrad, in district 25.

A petition having been filed from the citizens of Old Richmond township in that part of it not embraced in the stock law district, by more than 1-5 of the voters, asking for a stock law election, it was ordered that an election be held for the purpose of submitting the question of stock law or no stock law in that part of the township not now embraced in the stock law at the usual voting precinct at E. L. Reed's, on the 9th day of February, 1884. E. L. Reed was appointed registrar, and John Sprinkle and Israel Spease were appointed judges.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board by the election returns of a stock law election held at Robt. Waugh's shop in Broadbay township, on the 5th day of January, 1884, that the stock law carried in said election, it was ordered that notice be given at three places in said district for 10 days, that the stock law will be declared in force in that district from and after the 17th day of January, 1884.

M. H. Morris, County Surveyor, who failed to attend at last regular meeting to renew his bond, presented his bond, which was approved and ordered to be recorded and filed

Ordered that W. M. Lancaster be appointed to repair stock law gate across White Road in Belew's Creek township.

The Board was still in session Wednesday morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

FRUIT TREE & VINE CULTURE.

Planting and Care of Young Trees!

Written expressly for the Press.

In the great hurry for orchards, at this day and time, and fine fruits and vineyards, laden with the beautiful fruits of all colors, and all flavors that could be desired, information is sought on every hand for the most successful way to have a bountiful supply of the best and most useful fruits of our land in its green, or fresh state. This can be had during the entire year, by giving a little attention to planting and care of trees and vines, and of storing fruit each in its proper season of ripening. It is no more a question as to this country being one of the garden spots of the world, for fine fruit culture. It is no more a question as to whether fine fruits, in their green, fresh state, can be had the entire year, as for several years fine samples green fruit have been shipped to different parts of our country, at all seasons of the year, from the *Cedar Cove Nurseries*, at Shore, Yadkin County, N. C. Apples are now kept, by careful handling and proper storage, by many throughout the entire winter, and into the summer, until the early apples commence to ripen; and several varieties of fine winter pears can be kept throughout the winter and spring, if carefully handled.

I therefore comply with the request of the publishers of this paper, to give a few short hints on the planting and care of trees and vines. Of course there are many professional tree and vine planters, and this article of course is not intended for them, but for those seeking a knowledge for successful tree and vine planting, in its simplest form, and as carried out by the writer for many years.

All that is required to be positively successful against all losses of trees in planting, even in the dryest of seasons, is first to dig holes eighteen or twenty inches deep, and two to three, or even four feet in diameter, throwing the dirt entirely out of the way. Then fill the hole about half full of best top soil; and if land is not in a good productive state, put in, well mixed with the dirt, about a peck of well rotted manure, and a quart or half gallon of wood ashes. After the hole is half full of the best top soil, or, at least, just full enough that when the tree is placed in the centre of the hole on the loose earth, it will be as deep as it stood in the nursery. Holding the tree in one hand, place the roots, each and every one of them, in their natural position, with the aid of a hand to shovel in best top soil, shake the tree about a little, so that the dirt may settle into every crevice around the roots; and as soon as the roots are all covered, pack the dirt as firmly with the foot as possible; then fill up the hole and pack the dirt again as firm as possible. In planting large trees, it is best to even mound the earth to make it firm on the roots, then carefully, tie the tree to a stake, so it may not swing about with the winds, and loosen the roots. Grape vines should be planted the same way in every particular. Only very deeply, leaving only two of the buds above ground. If land is prepared for planting by thoroughly subsoiling the land it is not necessary to dig holes only large enough to receive the roots without bending them.

How to cultivate newly planted trees is as important as the planting, if a nice growth and profitable returns in fruit is expected. As all newly planted orchards are cropped with something, it is of the utmost importance that the rows of vegetables, or whatever it may be, run the same way the trees do. There should be at least four or five feet left on each side of the tree rows to allow cultivating the trees. The ground should be kept clean of grass and weeds by shallow cultivation the summer through, up to the first of August, when cultivation may be stopped. Each tree or vine should be hoed at each plowing, the same as a hill of corn or tobacco. Many trees are killed out by dragging harrows over them and allowing the single-tree and traces to drag over and against them. A single-tree, trace-chain or harrow should never be allowed to even touch the trees. Horses and mules are often allowed to bite off the tops or side branches of trees, while plowing, causing very ill-shaped trees for years. A good muzzle on stock is a sure preventive and should be on every horse or mule, while plowing young orchards, even if plowed in winter. One fall or winter plowing is as important each year after the first year's planting, as at any other time, to insure a rapid growth in trees, and fair returns in fruit.

N. W. CRAFT,
Prop'r Cedar Cove Nurseries.
Shore, Yadkin Co., N. C.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—With the opening year I propose to renew my correspondence with the readers of the *Press*, and off and on, as time and circumstances will admit, pick up and send whatever comes to hand. And, first of all, your Kernersvile correspondent sends a cordial greeting to your correspondent of last week, from Olivet Chapel, and wish him great success in the Sunday School work. His letter reminded me of Christmas times years gone by, at Spanish Grove, and the big cakes they used to have at their lovefeasts, and the singing, with Mr. Ed. Dull, as leader.

At Friedland we had a Lovefeast Christmas day. I took my little grand son along, three years old; he wanted to know it all would get cakes and coffee, and how big the coffee pot was they made it in, like Mr. Mickey's, at Salem? During the Lovefeast he sat by me on the platform, and when eating he stood at the table, and when his cup was empty he said, "*this is good coffee, I'd like to have some more.*" Mr. Wm. Weavil, the Superintendent of the Sunday School, brought him another, and having disposed of it he said, "I am done," and sat down. I apologized for him, as this was his first Lovefeast; and he told his mother them "eatin' meetins were the *best* meetings, and he was going again."

The Saviour complained at one time of the people, that they followed him because they did "*eat of the loaves and were filled.*"

The next day, at night, the Friedland Sunday School, under the direction of Messrs. Wm. Weavil and John McCuiston, gave an entertainment, and every thing went off well, recitations, singing, &c. They had a beautiful tree from which an innumerable quantity of gifts were distributed. I thought they never would get done.

At the close the lamps were turned down and several trays of lighted wax tapers were introduced and distributed among the children. This was a surprise, as they were made and sent them by Mrs. E. B. Rights, and it was something new to most that were present that night.

In 1846, the first year of my pastorate here, and the last time we celebrated Chritmas in the old church, we turned day into night by hanging cloths over the windows, tapers were introduced and they were furnished by Miss Catharine Gibbins, now Mrs. Richards, and a widow still living in Ohio.

On the same night the Methodist Sunday School here at Kernersville, had an entertainment; being preengaged I missed it; but some of my people were there, and said that the "Jacob's Ladder" with the two angels at the base was very fine, and the singing appropriate to the occasion. In the distribution of gifts, your correspondent came in for a nice present from the Sunday School, also some gifts from members of that Church. It was entirely unlooked for by me, which makes it appreciated the more; also a sack of flour from the same quarter found its way into our pantry.

On Thursday night, December 27th, "Union Star" Sunday School, at Kernersville, gave an entertainment in the Moravian church. The decoration consisted in an arbor and five small trees, containing the presents. A beautiful star, made and presented to the school by Professor Wurreschke, of your city, was much admired and a vote of thanks tendered him by the school.

The exercises throughout were good, and the presentation of a nice cane by the Sunday School to the Superintendent, Mr. J. C. Roberts, was a feature not in *his* programme, and took him unawares. Mr. DeWitt Harmon did the presentation in a neat little speech, and Mr. Roberts' reply, considering it had to be *off hand*, was pretty and to the purpose, and every body enjoyed it.

The Pastor and his wife too, were kindly remembered, and next morning there were indications that some one had been in the back porch and had forgotten to take away a sack of flour they had brought there; and as no one has called for it yet I guess we will keep it.

On the last Sunday in the year, I went to New Philadelphia and received four persons into the church by baptism, and four by confirmation. Rev. E. P. Greider would have attended to it but was prevented by sickness. I visited my old friend, Mr. John Crater, and found him very low indeed, with dropsy.

Kernersville High School reopened to-day for the Spring Term. And, in connection, I would yet mention that at the closing entertainment to which I referred in my last letter, Roba B. Kerner, Esq., made the literary address. His theme was "The Future of North Carolina, her Probabilities and Possibilities." And if the 'Old North State" becomes half his "fancy painted her," her future will be grand and glorious indeed. And we hope it will be the mission of just such young men and the gifted speaker to bring the *probabilities* to a *reality*.

Mrs. E. B. Rights likewise opened the Spring Session of her school, and if the first day be an index, it will be larger than her last term was. With the High School, Mrs. Rights' and the District School kept by Rev. Mr. Pinnix, there is certainly ample choice and none need be destitute of some learning.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, N. C., Jan. 7, 1884.

—The following letter from Five Forks, Stokes County, gives the weights of some fine hogs recently killed in that neighborhood:

L. E. Grabbs, 3 hogs, 17 months old, 477, 427, 396, and 4 8 months old, 196, 184, 208 and 212 pounds.

Samuel Schaub, 5 hogs, 12 months, 21 days old, 361, 361, 361, 361, 327 pounds.

Charles Vest, 6 hogs, 417, 237, 335, 225, 233, 123 pounds.

Samuel Love, 2 hogs, 380, 150 pounds.

J. W. Spainhour, 2 hogs, 12 months old, 414 pounds.

Samuel Kizer, 2 hogs, 300, 294 pounds.

W. G. Wright, 3 hogs, 294, 280 226 pounds.

J. A. Kreeger, 3 hogs, 10 months old, 265, 205, 200 pounds.

J. B. Vest, 4 hogs, 1,205 pounds.

Wm. Pace, 3 hogs, 668 pounds.

A. T. Newsom, 1 hog, 237 pounds.

Wm. Loyd, 3 hogs, 208, 208, 192 pounds.

Wm. Newsom, 1 hog, 10 months old, 244, 1 12 months old, 300 lbs.

H. T. Newsom, 1 hog, 11 months old, 230, 1 6 months old, 115 pounds.

James S. Newsom, 3 hogs, 325, 290½, 136 pounds.

Stephan Campbell, 1 hog, 256 pounds.

Wm. Feidler, 2 hogs, 11 months old, 575 pounds.

Martha Pulliam, 4 hogs, 827 lbs.

Sanders Fulp, 2 hogs, 396 pounds.

J. M. Kiser, 3 hogs, 12 months old, 800 pounds.

W. N. Vest, 2 hogs, 12 months old, 417 pounds

James Choplin, 2 hogs, 230½, 236½ pounds.

Martha Speas, 2 hogs, 12 months old, 517 pounds.

H. Flynn, 5 hogs, 12 months old, 1,484 pounds.

Wm. Lawton, 1 hog 8 months old, 167 pounds.

C. A. Spainhour, 1 hog 12 months old, 250 pounds.

E. J. Helsabeck, 2 hogs, 201, 203 pounds.

H. G. Anderson, 2 hogs, 11 months old, 201, 198 pounds.

W. G. Hendrix, 3 hogs, 11 months old, 605.

Preston Randleman, 2 hogs, 10 months old, 240, 220 pounds.

J. M. Gordon, 2 hogs, 12 months old, 406, 319.

Our neighborhood is in a prosperous condition, and the health good, with the exception of one or two cases of diphtheria. James Creson lost one child from diphtheria.

G. G. B.

Five Forks, N. C., Dec. 31, 1883.

—A special to the *Inter-Ocean* from Belleville, Illinois, says: St. Joseph's Roman Catholic convent here was burned to the ground at an early hour this morning. Five nuns jumped from the fifth story window and one of them was killed and the others are likely to die.

Another dispatch says: Twenty-four and possibly more of the Sisters who lived in the convent and their pupils, were buried in the ruins. No watch was kept in the convent, and the slecpers were awakened by the frantic efforts of citizens who had gathered to break in the front door and rescue the inmates.

—On the 2nd inst., thirty persons were killed and as many injured in a railroad collision in Canada.

—The directors of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, have ordered that contracts be let for sills from Greensboro to Walnut Cove. An agent of the company will go upon the line soon after Christmas to contract for the sills, which will be paid for as fast as delivered.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Charles Rothrock, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL A. SIDES to Miss LILLIE G. POPE, daughter of Charles Pope,—all of this county.

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THE CENTURY

PROGRAMME FOR 1883-'84.

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A New Novel by George W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days," etc., entitled "DR. Sevier," a story of New Orleans life, the time being the eve of the late Civil War.

"Life in the Thirteen Colonies," by EDWARD EGGLESTON, separate illustrated papers on subjects connected with the early history of this country.

Three Stories by Henry James, of varying lengths, to appear through the year.

The New Astronomy, untechnical articles, by Prof. S. P. LANGLEY, describing the most interesting of recent discoveries in the sun and stars.

A Novelette by H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunnar," etc. A vivid and sparkling story.

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A Novelette by Robert Grant, author of "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," etc., entitled "AN Averaged Man,"—a story of New York.

The Bread-winners, one of the most remarkable novels of the day, to be completed in January.

Christianity and Wealth, with other essays, by the author of "The Christian League of Connecticut," etc., on the application of Christian morals to the present phases of modern life.

Coasting About the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a series of entertaining articles, profusely illustrated.

Scenes from the Novelists, HAWTHORNE, GEORGE ELIOT, and CABLE, with authentic drawings.

On the track of Ulysses, the record of a yatching cruise in the Mediterranean, identifying the route of Ulysses on his return from the Trojan war.

"Garfield in England," extracts from his private journal kept during a trip to Europe in 1867.

"The Silverado Squatters," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, author of "New Arabian Nights."

There will be papers on outdoor England by JOHN BURROUGHS and others, a beautifully illustrated series on Dante, a number of papers by the eminent French novelist ALPHONSE DAUDET, DUDLEY WARNER and others, illustrated papers on sport and adventure, short stories by the leading writers, essays on timely subjects, etc., etc.

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Date Aug. 26, 1883.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.
Leave Charlotte	5 30 a m	4 30 p m
" Salisbury	5 24 a m	6 36 p m
" High Point	6 45 a m	7 21 p m
Arrive Greensboro	7 25 a m	7 54 p m
Leave Greensboro	10 05 a m	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	12 14 p m	.....
" Durham	1 54 p m	.....
" Raleigh	2 10 p m	.....
Leave "	2 25 p m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	5 00 p m	.....

No. 15—Daily, except Sunday. Leave Greensboro 12 15 p. m. Arrive at Raleigh 8 45 p. m. Arrive Goldsboro 1 20 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. daily.

Nos 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. & R. R. and for all points on Salem Branch.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Date, Aug. 26, 1883.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	1 05 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	3 25 p m	.....
Leave "	3 40 p m	.....
Arrive Durham	4 54 p m	.....
" Hillsboro	5 84 p m	.....
" Greensboro	7 55 p m	.....
Leave "	10 05 p m	10 10 a m
Arrive High Point	10 41 p m	10 45 a m
" Salisbury	12 10 n'gt	12 16 p m
" Charlotte	1 30 a m	1 50 p m

No. 16, D'lyex. Sunday—Lv Golds. 9 45 a. m
Ar. Raleigh 1 45 p. m
Lv. Raleigh 2 30 p. m
Ar. Greensboro 11 15 p. m

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury for all points on W. N. C. R. R. and at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

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GOING SOUTH.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex Sun
Leave Greensboro	10 15 p m	10 21 a m
Arrive Kernersville	11 20 p m	11 30 a m
" Salem	12 00 n'gt	12 04 p m

GOING NORTH	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	53, Daily.
Leave Salem	5 40 p m	5 30 a m
Arrive Kernersville	6 20 p m	6 05 a m
" Greensboro	7 30 p m	7 10 a m

State University Railroad.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1 Daily ex Sun
Leave Chapel Hill	11 15 a m
Arrive University	12 16 a m

GOING SOUTH.	No. 2 Daily ex Sun.
Leave Raleigh	12 45 p m
Arrive University	1 46 p m

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The Old Mullein Plant.

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Leg Scurvy in Fowls.

A correspondent of the *Fanciers' Gazette* says that fowls should be examined at least once a month, and if lice are found on them they should be dusted with sulphur and Scotch snuff, in the proportion of one part of the former to two of the latter. A good way to apply this powder is with a small tin pepper box. For leg scurvy, which is a very troublesome disease, the same writer recommends a half a pint of fish oil, and one ounce of citric ointment, to be had of almost any druggist. The oil should be warmed, and the ointment stirred in, and all well mixed together. This ointment should be applied warm to the legs with a small swab, made by tying a rag on a small stick. Two applications, it is said, will cure the worst cases of scurvy in fowls.

The Best Dairy Soils.

As a rule, the best dairy soils are those in which lime and potash rocks prevail and grass grows spontaneously. Any soil that produces blue grass luxuriantly, provided it is well watered, is excellent for the dairy. But it is not only the soil that is to be considered; the character of the surface is equally important. Low, marshy, wet land can never make a good dairy farm, although it may be made so by drainage if the soil is of the right kind. Lime and potash abound in soils that are filled with mica, the fine, glistening particles of which are so conspicuous upon such land. High, rolling land, where cool springs and rapidly-running streams abound, should be chosen in preference to any other, for the water is one of the most important characteristics of a good dairy region.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Milk for Hens.

Fanny Field thus expresses herself as to the food value of milk for hens: "I quite agree with the correspondent of the *American Poultry Yard*, who declares that there is no feed on earth so good for fowls and chicks as milk in some form. For very young chicks we make the clabbered milk into 'Dutch cheese,' and use the whey to mix feed for other fowls and chickens. From the time they are a week old till sent to the market for broilers, our early chicks have all the milk, sweet or sour, or buttermilk, that they can drink. If the home supply of milk falls short of the demand, we buy skim-milk at two cents a quart and consider it cheap at that. For laying hens in winter there is nothing better than a liberal supply of milk. A pan of warm milk, with a dash of pepper in it, every morning, will do more in inducing hens to lay in cold weather than all the egg-food in all creation. For fattening fowls we find that boiled vegetables mixed with milk and barley or corn meal, put on flesh at an astonishing rate. Don't be afraid to give milk to fowls or chicks; from the time when the chicks are given their first feed up to within the last day of the old fowl's life milk may be safely and profitably given.

Glanders in Horses.

President Liautard, in the *American Agriculturist*, says: Every horse-owner is more or less acquainted with that loathsome disease, the glanders, and every one should be aware that it is both contagious and fatal, not only to horses, but also to mankind. The fact that the disease has to this day baffled all treatment is sufficient reason why the detection of glanders in a stable is always looked upon as serious. If the disease always assumed the same characters, if every glandered horse presented the three special symptoms especially belonging to it—namely, the greenish, sticky, and at times bloody discharge at the nose, the hard, painless and adherent swollen glands at the jaws, and, above all, the peculiar and characteristic ulcerations of the mucous membrane upon the cartilage of the cavities of the nose—there would be no difficulties in recognizing the disease, and condemning the animal thus afflicted as most dangerous. But this is not always the case. This disease assumes many forms. Sometimes only a slight glandular enlargement, again discharges from the nostrils, while in a third animal neither of those will exist, and only small ulcers will be detected in the upper angle of the nostrils. Still, the animal is just as dangerous as if it showed all the symptoms fully developed; in fact, even more dangerous, for, while in this condition, it may apparently be in perfect health, its skin presenting nothing unusual to the ordinary observer. The horse may remain in good condition, feel as well as ever, be able to do its work, and remain thus for months, and communicate the glanders to many animals who may come in contact with it. It is necessary to detect the disease at the start, and for this no one should be better qualified than the regular veterinarian: he who has by his studies become familiar with the different aspects of the disease. If once detected, there must be no hesitation; certainty of the existence of the disease should mean death to the animal affected. Unless it is killed, most serious, even fatal consequences, may follow.

The duty of the owner of an animal in a suspicious condition is to have it examined at once. If there is no doubt about the disease the horse must be at once destroyed. If there is doubt, it should be isolated, and rather than wait for the development of all the symptoms, which may take a long time, inoculation of the matter from the discharge can be made on an old horse, a dog, or a rabbit, but still better on an old mule or a donkey. This inoculation will produce glanders, no matter how small the quantity of the virus, if taken from a glandered horse.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Parsnips must be packed in clean, dry sand to prevent withering.

Prevent a spindling growth pear tree by keeping the central shoot cut off when the tree is young.

Sedge or marsh grass makes an excellent mulch for gardens. It will not seed the soil as hay will do.

Cottonseed meal, if mixed with twice its bulk of wheat bran and fed sparingly to milch cows, will greatly increase the quantity of butter, which will also be firmer and of better quality.

A Delaware peach-grower advocates the use of lime in the peach orchard. He scrapes the dirt off and applies lime fresh from the kiln to the roots. He claims that it kills the grubs and does not injure the trees.

Most farmers who use very small amounts of artificial fertilizers prefer to buy them ready prepared and pay the manufacturers' profits, than take the trouble to provide the materials separately and mix them.

An old physician of large experience says the best ointment for cows' teats is unworked butter right from the churn, melted and mixed with vinegar—simmered together, perhaps—and if used persistently will remove the warts.

Different opinions are expressed by fruit growers as to the best time for cutting out the old canes of raspberrier after they have done bearing. Some prune out as soon as the crop is gathered; others wait until the leaves have fallen, while a third class do all the pruning early in the spring.

To keep off mice and rabbits wash trees with a mixture of quicklime, sulphur and whale-oil soap. Make the mixture of the same consistency as whitewash for walls. A tablespoonful of sulphur is enough for twenty trees. If you object to a whitewash, add enough lampblack to color the mixture.

Years ago the idea prevailed that good potatoes could only be grown on sandy soil. Excessive cropping with potatoes so reduced the potash that the land became potato poor. Of late years, the best quality of potatoes are grown on gravelly loam. On low, wet land the crop will often be scabby, and always coarse and watery.

The roofs of grain barns should be steeper than is necessary for barns devoted to hay, and should be painted. In threshing by machinery much dust and chaff will lie on the roofs, and, adherng to the furze on the shingless, will rapidly rot them. The steep roof and painting the shingles are partial preventatives of this evil.

Insufficiency of drink is one reason why fowls do not lay more eggs in winter. When water freezes in their houses it requires some care to keep a fresh and clean supply through the day. If fowls take to eating snow it is still worse than doing with too little drink. They always fall off in weight rapidly when forced to eat snow for drink.

A Kentucky correspondent in *Home and Farm* tells how he prepares and cultivates onion sets. First, broadcast the manure; good stable manure is what he uses. He digs the soil deep and mixes the manure and soil thoroughly. Then he places the sets about four inches apart each way. Next, the entire bed of sets is covered with cotton-seed about an inch deep. This represents all the work that is done until the onions are pulled.

E. N. Hanley tells in the *New England Homestead* how he treats choking cattle. When a cow chokes on apples he pushes down the animal's throat a rubber hose until the obstruction is forced into its stomach. He keeps on hand for this purpose a one and a quarter inch rubber hose four or five feet long. When the hose is not very stiff a stick may be put inside to give it the required tension. The rubber being smooth, causes the animal no pain.

Household Hints and Recipes.

To take grease spots out of a carpet rub them with white flannel dipped in raw spirits of turpentine.

White satin shoes may be cleaned by rubbing them with stone-blue and flannel and afterwards cleaning them with stale bread.

To remove ink stains from wood scour with sand wet with water and the oil of vitriol mixed. Then rinse with strong saleratus water.

Skim-milk and water, with a little bit of glue in it, made scalding hot, will restore rusty black crape. If clapped and pulled dry it will look as good as new.

To make oatmeal cakes, soak for four hours two cups of oatmeal in one quart of water. Butter a pie tin; season the batter with salt and bake three-quarters of an hour.

When knitting children's stockings of the German knitting yarn, or of other heavy qualities of yarn, do not use too large needles. Of course, you get along much faster, and the stockings will thicken somewhat when washed for the first time, but they will not be nearly so serviceable as if knit with smaller needles, only a trifle larger than those which you use in knitting the cashmere yarns.

A delicious prune pudding is made by stewing a pound of prunes till they are soft, remove the stones, add sugar to your taste, and the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Make a puff paste for the bottom of a pudding dish. After beating the eggs and prunes together till they are thoroughly mixed, spread them on the crust. Bake for half an hour, or until you are sure the crust is done.

To make barley soup, cut three slices of bacon and two pounds of the neck of veal in small pieces; put them into a saucepan or small kettle with a pint of water. Let this simmer for three-quarters of an hour then add one small onion, a carrot, two small stalks of celery, half a teaspoonful of black pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, and two quarts of hot water. Let this boil for at least two hours, then take from the fire, and when cold remove the fat or scum from the top, strain the soup, and put it on the fire, and add a pint of barley which has been washed and soaked in cold water for three hours at least.

The Firm Mother.

"Come here to me," said a firm mother to her son. "Didn't I tell you that I'd whip you if you went downtown?"

"Yessum," standing on one foot.

"What made you go? Say!"

"'Cause," standing on the other foot.

"Didn't you know I'd whip you?"

"Yessum," showing by his manner that he didn't.

"I'm a great mind to wear you out. If you go outside the yard again to-day I'll whip you."

About ten minutes afterward she sees the boy playing in the street, and calls him. He comes reluctantly.

"Didn't I tell you I'd whip you if you went outside the yard?"

"Yessum."

"Why did you do it?"

"'Cause."

"You good for nothing little rascal, I'm a great mind to wear you out. If you go outside this yard again to-day I'll whip you, if it's the last act of my life. Do you hear me?"

"Yessum."

After a while she sees him playing in the street again. Calls him and says:

"Never mind. I'll tell your pa when he comes."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Wanted to Know About Switches.

A white-haired, shrill-voiced boy, about eight years old, rode down town with his parents on the Sixth avenue elevated road. He gazed curiously at two or three up trains which whizzed by the one he was in, and in a voice that sent a thrill through every person in the car, piped out:

"Pa, how do these cars turn around?"

"They don't turn around, my son; when they reach the end of the line they are switched from one track to the other," answered the father, sedately.

"Who switches 'em?" asked the boy, eagerly.

"Why, the engine, to be sure."

"The Indian?" repeated the questioner. "He must be a pretty big Indian, isn't he, pa?"

"Yes, yes; don't talk so loud," said the father, curtly.

"Ma," queried the boy, after a moment's pause, "does he switch 'em the same as you and pa switches me, when I don't do right?"

The maternal relative reached for the boy, wiped his nose, pulled his cloth cap down over his eyes, and told him to keep quiet.—*New York Times.*

Vaccinating Animals.

The vaccination of animals according to the plan suggested by the eminent French savant, M. Pasteur, in order to protect them from rinderpest and other diseases, has been tried in British Burmah with great success. Some calves, elephants, sheep and a pig were inoculated with M. Pasteur's lymph, and, though they suffered in no way from the experiment, the calves in particular seem to have been so far proof from further infection that they escaped scot-free when placed several times among herds severely affected by the rinderpest. No official opinion has yet been given on the merits of M. Pasteur's discovery, until further trial has been made, but one official intends to have all his government mules vaccinated, and a trading company also intend to try the plan with their elephants.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island are the only States which now elect all State officers and legislatures every year.

COREA AND THE COREANS.

A JAPANESE SCHOLAR'S ACCOUNT OF THE HERMIT NATION.

The Country Which Only Recently Established Intercourse With the Outside World—A Peculiar People.

A native Japanese scholar has written for the New York *Tribune* an account of Corea, the country which recently sent an embassy to the United States. The writer says: Corea, like Japan, for many years refused all intercourse with her sister nations, and now that the barrier which has shut her out from them has been removed, much interest has been awakened in regard to this strange country. This interest none feels more strongly than Japan, as many of her arts, as well as literature and religion, were originally learned from Corea.

Once in several weeks steamers leave Japan for Corea. The journey is made in about a week with fair sailing. This time will bring one to the coast, where anchor is cast some distance from shore. At this point is a river which empties into the ocean, and it is possible to reach Soul, the capital, by means of this, but the journey cannot be made in large boats, on account of shallows and tides. Ships anchor two or three miles from shore, and the crew row to a little village near the mouth of the river and obtain conveyance for the journey over land. This conveyance resembles the Japanese "kago," and is carried by two poles underneath, in the hands of two men elevated as high as the waist, while in Japan the poles are carried on shoulders, and attached to the "kago" at the top. The distance to Soul is twenty-five miles, and is made in a day. The face of the country is hilly and but roughly cultivated; trees are scarce, being cut down for use before half grown, and everything gives evidence of a careless and ignorant people. There are few villages along the way, and none of any interest. Near the capital are some very fine gates of great beauty and workmanship, but the temples have none of the gorgeous appearance found in neighboring countries. There are some fine walls around the city.

The streets are very narrow, filled with rubbish and pervaded by gases from decaying matter; the houses, crowded closely together, are really nothing more than rude huts, built at the bottom of stone and mud, and at the top of wood. There is no house with a second story, and most of them are very small. The rooms are only about six feet square, with no sort of ornamentation or furniture. The inmates sit on the bare wooden floors without mats or cushions, and only in the richest houses are straw mattings spread down. Sometimes a sort of bench or chair, covered with oiled paper, is offered to a foreign guest. The houses do not open into the streets, and sometimes there is no door, and the entrance is by a low window, with a paper covered sash. Many of the dwellings are built with one part at right angles to the other, one-half being the section for women and the other for men. Even the king's palace, a building better than the rest, and supposed to be very fine, has only the addition of tiles to the roof. It seems impossible to believe, in walking around this city, that there are as many as three thousand souls in this small place of crowded houses.

One seldom meets a women on the streets, and those are only from the poorest and lowest class, as a respectable women never shows her face to any man excepting her nearest relatives. A man cannot see his brother's wife, or any female but his immediate family, and few women see other women outside of their own houses. For years women have lived in adjoining dwellings, and have never seen each other. All their life is lived in the few square feet of rooms assigned them, cooking, eating, sleeping and washing their clothes, with not the slightest bit of mental culture, and with no idea of the world outside; perfect prisoners, and to whom the light of day is almost unknown. There is little beauty among the women of Corea; their faces are pallid, and no wonder, and sadness and weariness mark the countenances of even the youngest. Their costumes seem frightfully rigid, and their condition worst of all the women in the world, hardly excepting the women of India. Although when a girl is born the parents give her a name, she is never called by it, but is designated as the daughter, or the elder sister, aunt or cousin of this person or that. It is only on the wedding night that the husband is told the name of his wife, and if he ever calls her name it is when no one can hear. Thus a woman is almost without identity.

When a woman from some necessity goes from one house to another, a large box-like conveyance with a lid is brought by coolies to the house and left; it is then carried by servants into her room, where she gets into it, is covered up and carried outside. Then the coolies appear and carry her only into the gateway of the house she is to visit, and then they go away; she is then carried into the women's room by those who are permitted there, and then she comes forth from her pent-up conveyance.

The clothes of both men and women are about the most respectable thing in Corea. A skirt is worn by women, and also an upper part like a waist, in crude imitation of European dress. These clothes are washed frequently, and this seems to be the only particular in which they are cleanly. The masculine attire is made in one piece, often wadded and made of nice material, and buttons across the chest, fastening it tightly. A man's hair is carefully arranged, and may be dimly seen through his tall hat, which is made of hair; and the hat is not removed on any occasion. His feet are tightly wrapped in cotton, to make endurable the hard shoes, which are very much like those of the Chinese, and generally made of wood, but sometimes of hard oil-cloth. The shoes worn in the house are of cloth, and are more comfortable.

The Corean salutation is made thus: When one meets an acquaintance, he claps his own hands together, and, shaking them, bows his head over them very low, somewhat like the Japanese and Chinese. According to the Corean standard of cleanliness, a bath is not necessary, and a bucket or pail is hard to obtain, and a tub large enough for a bath is unknown. All the water is taken from wells in gourds, which grow to a large size.

The principal food of the Coreans is rice, as with all Eastern nations, but so poorly is it cooked, being filled with sand and dirt, that it is very unpalatable, excepting to the natives. They feed themselves with chop sticks, assisted by a flat spoon. All the china is crudely made; it is a thick sort of greenish ware, roughly finished, and if at all ornamented it is with the poorest grotesque figures. It is almost impossible to believe that Japan learned how to make her exquisite vases from these people in ancient times. Vegetation is luxurious in some respects There is an abundance of the best quality of hay, but this is burned for fuel, wood never being used. The cattle excel any found along the coast of Asia, and, with good grazing they would become profitable for exportation. There are not many varieties of fruit, but peaches are large and luscious, and almost twice as large as those in America. There are some nuts, and the chestnut is larger than any known in Europe, and twice as large as the Italian. Vegetables are not abundant, but they have several foreign species, and they have plenty of eggs, and splendid meat.

When a gentleman of high rank visits another, it is the custom to take with him not only presents, but all the food he will require, and food for the family he visits. To each person is assigned enormous quantities of meat, more than one could possibly eat with the best appetite. The utensils for cooking are very strange. The stove is made of stone and so arranged that the smoke from the fire goes through a pipe under the floor of the house, and makes its escape from the other side, and in every house the smoke will be seen issuing from the floor. On asking for a wash-basin, the utensil for boiling rice may be handed you. The sleeping apartments are used for every other purpose. The bed, on the floor, is hard and uncomfortable, and hot from the smoke underneath. In summer, they lie down in their clothes on the floor and rest their heads on mere blocks of rough wood. There is a lack of neatness about everything. It is almost impossible to get clean water for drinking; the wells are generally filthy, and even boiling the water many times does not purify it. At present there are not many foreigners in the country, only the Japanese and American legations having been established there, and for those few strangers the inconvenience and hardships are beyond expression.

Language and learning are further advanced than might be expected. The written language is the same as the Chinese, and thus with little change the whole Chinese literature is at their command. But learning to read is a laborious task, so that many do not reach a high standard of mental culture. Some of the Coreans, however, surpass the Japanese in writing and reading Chinese. The spoken language is very much like the Japanese, and no doubt both are from the same origin. In spite of many disagreeable customs this people are far from being uninteresting. They seem eager to learn and interested in getting new ideas to work from. They have thus far taken kindly to innovations, and will probably be as progressive as the Japanese.

HEALTH HINTS.

Children or adults subject to ear-ache should wear a little raw cotton in the ears during this season.

A good way to exercise the arms is to swing them backward and forward, touching them each time.

A medical writer suggests the use of oil of wintergreen, with an equal quantity of olive oil or soap liniment, as an application for rheumatism.

Sage tea, with a little bay rum added, makes a good wash for the hair when it inclines to fall out. It renders the hair soft and induces growth.

Brush the hair every night and keep the scalp clean and free from dandruff; also clip the ends of the hair regularly once every month, if you would keep it thick and soft.

The tongue should be washed every day, as well as the teeth. Many persons who are very careful of the teeth neglect this. It keeps the breath sweeter and leaves a pleasant taste.

M. Vieusse, principal medical officer of the medical hospital at Oran, states that excessive sweating of the feet, under whatever form it appears, can be quickly cured by carefully conducted friction with the sub-nitrate of bismuth, and even in the few cases where this suppresses the abundant sweating only temporarily it still removes the severe pain and the fetidity which often accompany the secretion. Dr. Vieusse has never found any ill consequences to follow the suppression of the sweating.

Tattooing.

The causes which produce tattooing are two, both simple? The first is idleness, the second is a slight stirring of the instincts of art. Man was a decorated before he was a clothes-wearing animal. The Dyak ladies in Borneo are beautifully tattooed in herring-bone and other patterns, laid in with a soft, harmonious blue. The effect is excellent, and one can readily believe that it might have a momentary vogue among the eccentricities of European fashion. It is more decorative, though, unluckily, more permanent than powder and patches.

The great tattooers among European people are French soldiers and French criminals. The idler and more disreputable the man, the more time he passes under arrest, the more is he likely to be tattooed. The long vacuous leisure of prisons, barracks, and guard-rooms is relieved by the art of tattooing. Vermilion and China ink are chiefly used, and a vast number of emblems are engraved on the human frame. Mere fantastic pictures are the most common; then come amatory devices, hearts, clasped hands, and the like, patriotic and religious and professional symbols, and so forth. One man was decorated with a picture of a carriage, coronet and all, in which a lady sat and watched the efforts of two grooms to control her fiery horses. Sometimes the caricature of Prince Bismarck is tattooed. Shoemakers and carpenters decorate themselves with pictures emblematic of their trades. Two foils and a mask are the "moko," as the New Zealanders say, or tattooed crest of a fencer; a gunmaker marks his arm with a picture of a pistol. A man's body sometimes becomes his dossier, a record of his career, and may be of considerable use to the police. —*London Telegraph.*

A Noted Novelist's First Publisher

A Paris bookseller and publisher who had heard much of Balzac as a young writer of great promise, who had also read a few of his sparkling effusions in newsprints of the day with delight, resolved to hire him, if possible, to write a novel for him. On the very day of this ressolution he chanced to come across Balzac's latest sketch of only two columns. It was perfectly charming. He folded the paper and put it away, saying, as he did so, with grim decision: "I will offer him three thousand francs for a novel. That should be enough. I may have to pay more; but I will not offer more." On the following morning he set forth in quest of the youthful author, expecting to find him in fashionable, if not aristocratic, quarters; but, when he had learned that Balzac lived in an obscure street in one of the oldest and poorest parts of Paris, he said to himself, "Indeed, he must be a plebian! I will offer him two thousand francs—no more!" Somewhat weary, the bookseller at length found the house, and was told that M. Balzac lived on the fourth floor. "Oho," decided the adventurer, "I shall offer him fifteen hundred—not a sou more!" But when he entered a poorly furnished room, and saw a young man sopping a penny roll in a glass of water, he sank to the tenth part of the sum originally contemplated. He offered three hundred francs ($60); and for this sum he received the manuscrint of what was afterward considered a masterpiece.

Ready-Made Houses.

The manufacture of ready-made houses has passed from the experiment state into an industry of more or less profit in several portions of Maine and Canada, where factories supply houses of various sizes ready to be erected.

The demand for these ready-made houses comes largely from the great prairie lands of the West, where lumber is obtained only at an exorbitant price. It is argued in favor of these houses that the saving in transportation is an important item, it costing much less to transport the finished building than the material for it in the rough. Another argument is that, in the absence of skilled workmen, the ready-made house costs less and is better finished than one of the same proportions built in the usual way outside of the factories.

Mr. Jones, Ontario, Canada, is credited with having the largest bee farm in the world. This season's produce is set down at 70,000 pounds.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Naiba, an isolated mountain more than 2,500 feet high, near Bona, is slowly sinking into the bosom of the earth. A deep ditch has been made all around the engulfed mass.

Formerly the bishops of France had the right to nominate the midwives. Now any young woman can become a sage femme if qualified for admission to the Hospital college.

In the place known as the "Sink Hole," between Savannah and Clyde, N. Y., on the West Shore railroad, fish without eyes have been taken from the fissures caused by the upheaving of the ground. A short distance from this hole is what is known as Crusoe lake, the bottom of which, it is declared, cannot be found.

The recent tribute sent by the king o Annam to the emperor of China consisted of: 1. Two elephants's tusks. 2. Two rhinoceros's horns. 3. forty-five catties of betel nuts. 4. Forty-five catties "grains of paradise." 5. 600 ounces of sandal wood. 6. 300 ounces of garroo wood. 7. 100 pieces of native silk. 8. 100 pieces of white silk. 9. 100 pieces of raw silk. 10. 100 pieces of native cloth.

No man, woman or child big enough to hold it is without a fan in Japan, even priests and soldiers of the army being so provided. Among the men the fan serves a great variety of purposes. Visitors receive the dainties offered them in hospitality upon it, and the beggar, imploring alms, will extend his fan to receive a copper. The Japanese dude uses a fan of marvelous worth, just as our dude does his cane, drawing inspiration by chewing the end of it. The school-boy is whaled with a fan. Later on he is married with a fan, and if he is of good blood and should fall under the ban of the reigning prince, a fan upon a fan is the notice he receives of his death-warrant, and, fan in hand, he dies.

All About Lifeboats.

A New York boat builder told a *Sun* reporter that "the best lifeboat made is the invention of a man in the American life-saving service. It has a number of features which specially distinguish it. It is very light, and can therefore be easily transported over the sand. It is very strong. It will not upset in launching out through the surf, or in beaching when returning from a wreck. If, by any mishap, a big roller should turn it over it will right itself instantly. If wholly submerged it will rise to the surface and free itself from the water shipped. To explain, we will suppose that the boat is thirty feet long, seven feet broad, and three feet deep. The frames of the boat are of oak and the planking of cedar. A deck is put in just above the load water line. In the center of this deck is a slat, say five feet long fore and aft, by four inches broad. A similar hole is made in the bottom and a casing put in so as to make a well that reaches from the deck down through the bottom. As the deck is above the deepest load water line, it is evident that any water taken on deck will run down through the well. To keep the water from coming up through the well with the swash of the waves, a valve is put in the well that opens downward only. With the crew and the rescued people on the deck and nothing below it, the boat would be top-heavy and would easily be rolled over. Ballast must therefore be used. Iron would do, but in the event of the boat being wholly filled with water the iron would overcome the buoyancy of the wood, and the boat would sink. Beside the ballast would have to be carried constantly in the boat. So small tanks are fitted in with valves that open through the bottom of the boat. The valves can be operated from the deck. As the boat is shoved into the water, these valves are opened to let the water fill the tanks. The confined water serves admirably as ballast. If the boat is capsized, the ballast rights her at once. When the boat is beached the valves are opened and the water runs out, leaving only the weight of the boat to be transported over the sand. The large space between the deck and the bottom of the boat, which is not occupied by the ballast tanks, is divided into air-tight compartments. The bulkheads between these compartments serve to strengthen the boat. The compartments are filled with cork. The weight of the cork is small, but if any compartment should be stove in by striking a rock or otherwise, the cork would prevent the water from filling it and injuring the boat's buoyancy.

"The bow and stern are built higher than the sides of the boat amidship, so that she will be less likely to ship water as she plunges through the surf. The bow and stern are both sharp, and the boat can back about as easily as she can run forward. When beaching a boat through the surf, the common broad-sterned yawls have to be turned around to keep the sharp bow toward the big waves. The crew have to row right out to sea when the swell first catches them to avoid being turned end over end, a mishap that has lost more than one ship's crew just as they reached the shore. The lifeboat can back out, and having a sharp stern, there is no more surface for the water to take hold of than there would be at the bow."

Profits of Whaling.

Among other benefits whalers enjoy is almost a total immunity from work in the rigging. The weather is so cold in the Arctic regions that but little can be done at rope repairing and fixing, and all damages that can possibly be passed is left until the vessel returns to port. The perils of the whaling business are very great, but the profits of a good season are proportionately large, especially of late years, since the price of bone has steadily gone up from fifty cents per pound to a figure between $2.50 and $3. This being the case, many people wonder why more capital is not put into the business. The reason is that not only are the whaling grounds limited to a small space, the risks so extraordinary that it is hard to get insurance, and then only at ruinous figures, but the number of expert captains fit to be trusted with a whale-ship and the number of competent officers are both very small. A first-class boat-steerer, as the harpooner is called, is worth any amount of money. When a captain secures such a man he will do almost anything to keep him, and to-day there is a good man in this city who, for months of idleness, has been retained at $7.50 a day. A good whaling captain is the most independent man in the world. A dozen ships are always ready for him, his share is large; most of the captains are part owners of the ships they command, and among them are several whose bank accounts run high up in the hundred thousands. They do not care to own all the ship, even preferring to let much of their money lay idle. The risk is very great, and beside their ship may not catch a whale, while all around them are vessels with the oil from more than a dozen on board.—*San Francisco Alta.*

The Terror of the South.

JASPER, Fla.—Mr. Boardman W. Wilson, traveling for A. G. Alford & Co., dealers in Firearms and Cutlery, Baltimore, was prostrated here, with the "break-bone fever;" he asserts that in his own, as well as in the case of others, the only thing found to relieve this painful malady was St. Jacobs Oil. This wonderful pain-cure has the indorsement of such men as Ex-Postmaster General James, Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, and an army of others.

Of the seventy-eight United States Senators thirty have been members of the House.

"Liberty" street, in Milledgeville, Ga., leads from the penitentiary to the cemetery.

Japan is rapidly undergoing a transformation of an absolute monarchy into a republic.

An Interesting Patent Suit.

Nelson Lyon, of Albany, N. Y., has recovered judgment of $8,447.10, against G. T. Fisher & Co., in the U. S. circuit court, at Detroit, Mich., for an infringement of Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffener. This contrivance is one of the most useful of modern inventions, and has achieved a remarkable sale—over $750,000 worth, the testimony showed, having been sold since the patent was granted, being a grand total of 3,888,000 pairs. The invention consists of a neat metal plate fastening to the outside of a boot or shoe heel, arranged to prevent the counters from breaking over and the heel from wearing down unevenly. The attorney-general of the United States declared the Lyon patent invalid on account of an informality in the application. This was afterward corrected by the commissioner of patents, in accordance with a special act of Congress authorizing it. Action was commenced in May, 1880, a perpetual injunction was obtained in December, and the case was referred to a master, who reported the damages as $8,834, but on motion the court doubled the same, and directed judgment to be entered against defendants for such double damages, with interest and costs.

LEAD pipes were first used for conducting water in 1252.

Butter Buyers

everywhere are refusing to take white, lardy looking butter except at "grease" prices. Consumers want nothing but gilt-edged butter, and buyers therefore recommend their patrons to keep a uniform color throughout the year by using the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It is the only color that can be relied on to never injure the butter, and to always give the perfect color. Sold by druggists and merchants.

THE favorite amusement of the emperor of China is to spin a top.

Get the Original.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

THERE are dairy schools in Ireland.

A startling fact. Heart disease is only inferior in fatality to consumption: do not suffer from it, but use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. It has cured thousands, why not you? $1 at druggists.

DENVER has an overpaid of physicians.

The Doctor's Indorsement.

Dr. W. D. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio, sends the subjoined professional indorsement: I have prescribed Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs in a great number of cases, and always with success. One case in particular was given up by several physicians who had been called in for consultation with myself. The patient had all the symptoms of confirmed consumption—cold night sweats hectic fever, harrassing cough, etc. He commenced immediately to get better, and was soon restored to his usual health. I found Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs the most valuable expectorant for breaking up distressing coughs and colds.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which sulphur, sugar of lead and nitrate of silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. SMITH, KLINE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, Pa., and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

I found it a sure cure. I have been troubled with Catarrha deafness for seven or eight years with a roaring noise in my head. I bought medicine in 13 states but nothing helped me till I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. In four days I could hear as well as ever. I am cured of the Catarrh as well. I consider Ely's Cream Balm the best medicine ever made.—Carret Widrick, Hastings, N. Y.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Perro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Free Advertising.

One grain of it works; all others two or three days. Do not be imposed on by the humbug stuffs offered. Ask your dealer for Fisher's, with label on. Saves your horse's labor and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Sold everywhere.

Mr. J. E. Harvey, 140 Bridge St., Brooklyn, says: "I have no more dread of inflammatory rheumatism since Dr. Elmore's Rheumatine Goutaline is brought out of the terrible condition I was in last year."

Carbo-lines.

The gray and bald no more shall grieve,
The signs of coming age,
For Carboline can both retrieve
And fullest griefs assuage.

GET Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to new boots or shoes before you run them over.

A child that wakes with croup should have a dose of Piso's Cure.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK

Beef cattle, good to prime l w	11½	@	12¾
Calves, com'n to prime veals	7	@	0
Sheep	4	@	4¾
Lambs	5½	@	6¾
Hogs—Live	4½	@	5¼
Dressed, city	7	@	7¾
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 95	@	6 00
West. good to choice	4 05	@	6 00
Wheat—No 2, Red	1 2	@	1 12½
No. 2 White		@	1 04
Rye—State	7	@	77½
Barley—Two-rowed State	67	@	82½
Corn—Ungrad. West. mixed	47	@	68
Yellow Southern	62	@	64
Oats—White State		@	41½
Mixed Western	38	@	41
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	60	@	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	55	@	60
Lard—City Steam	8 45	@	8 50
Butter—State Creamery	37	@	38
Dairy	29	@	32
West. Im. Creamery	23	@	29
Factory	9	@	21
Cheese—State Factory	12½	@	12¾
Skims	2	@	09
Western	10	@	11
Eggs—State and Penn	3	@	32
Potatoes—State bbl	1 25	@	1 62

CHICAGO.

Steers—Good to Choice	5 75	@	6 00
Lambs—Western	4 25	@	5 00
Sheep—Western	3 50	@	4 75
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks,	4 50	@	4 60
Flour—City ground n. process.	7 50	@	8 00
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1	@	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New	51	@	
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	35	@	
Barley—Two-rowed State	78	@	80

BOSTON.

Beef—Ex. plate and family	12	0	@ 1 0
Hogs—Live		5¼	@ 5¾
Northern Dressed	6	@	6¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	12 50	@	13 0
Flour—Winter Wheat patents	6 25	@	6 75
Corn—High Mixed	72	@	73
Oats—Extra White	4	@	4 1
Rye—State	75	@	78

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET

Beef—Extra quality	6 50	@	7 00
Sheep—Live weight	5	@	5
Lambs	5	@	5
Hogs—Northern, d. w	6	@	

PHILADELPHIA

Flour—Penn. ex family, good	5 00	@	
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1	@	
Rye—State	60	@	65
Corn—State Yellow	58	@	62
Oats—Mixed	41	@	
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	27	@	30
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	12½	@	12¾

Danger from Catarrh

Depends upon the amount and extent of the scrofulous infection. Unquestionably many deaths from consumption can be traced to neglected catarrh. There is a violent distress, protracted coughing spells, the eyes weep, the nose discharges copiously, and the head seems about to split.

In such cases Hood's Sarsaparilla corrects the catarrhal state, the blood action is discharging the poison from the blood through nature's great outlets, so that healthy, sound blood reaches the membranes and is wholesome

Catarrh in the Head

Is more prevalent than many are aware of, and how readily relief may be obtained by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, listen to the following:

I have been a sufferer with catarrh in the head for 15 years. Never having found any benefit from the well known remedies, I resolved to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla for my catarrh. I would not take any money in consideration for the good that one bottle did me.—I. W. Lillis, Chicago, Ill., Postal Clerk.

100 Doses One Dollar

"I have been troubled with that distressing complaint, catarrh, and have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find it one of the best remedies I have ever taken."—Martin Shield, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Fire Alarm.

I have been a severe sufferer a long time with kidney troubles, causing severe pains in back and sides; and from the recommendation of the